The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6051. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

How the High Commission is Seen in England.

No Position on the Alabama Question Abandoned.

The Attempt at Self-Government by the French People.

But Few Republicans Among the Successful Candidates.

Germany Organizing an Imperial Army.

The New Spanish King Among the Other Sovereignties.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Position of Great Britain as Defined by the London Times—No Abandonment of Her Position upon the Alabama Question—An Element of Interest [illegible].

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The *Times* of today in its remarks upon the portion of the royal speech announcing the reference of the American questions to a Joint High Commission, says:

"Although the Alabama question is secondary [illegible] a subject for consideration by the Commission, yet there is no doubt [illegible] will mainly engage its attention. [illegible] to suppose that [illegible] the Commission to find ground for England to abandon her position, or to concede her liability upon the Alabama question."

[illegible]

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The *Standard* of today, in an editorial on the Queen's speech, says the fact of the appointment of a Joint Commission for the settlement of the *Alabama* difficulties with the United States, would be more interesting to the public if the basis upon which the Commission is to operate were known.

FRANCE.

The Elections—Trochu Among the Candidates Chosen—Few Republicans [illegible] Gambetta's Ticket Successful [illegible]—Facilities for Telegraphing [illegible] News.

HAVRE, Feb. 10.—Gens. Le Flo and Trochu are among the candidates elected to the Assembly in the Department of Finisterre.

FEW REPUBLICANS CHOSEN.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 10.—Returns from eleven departments indicate the election of the Bonapartist, Orleanist and Clerical candidates, but of very few Republicans.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended, in order that the Assembly may have time to perfect the work of pacification.

THE GAMBETTA TICKET.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In the elections at Brest and [illegible] the Gambetta ticket has been carried by a heavy majority.

GERMAN COURTESY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The German telegraph offices in France have been ordered to transmit French official messages relative to the elections and provisioning of Paris.

The [illegible] War Contribution—Delivery [illegible] Arms—Sale of the French [illegible] Horses in Switzerland—Provisions for the Fugitives—Sympathy of [illegible] Sweden.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Berlin says the war contribution of 200,000,000 of francs exacted from Paris, has been apportioned [illegible] to North Germany and [illegible] to South Germany.

THE GUNS AND SMALL ARMS.

A dispatch from Versailles says the delivery of the cannon and small arms of the Army of Paris to the Germans was commenced on [illegible], and continued throughout the 8th inst.

THE FRENCH IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Feb. 9.—The Swiss Government has ordered the sale of the horses belonging to the French cavalry interned in Switzerland.

Sixty-two railway wagons laden with provisions for the French prisoners have arrived in Switzerland from France.

SYMPATHY OF SWEDEN WITH FRANCE.

A London telegram says the Prussians have captured a letter from the King of Sweden expressing the warmest sympathy for France.

M. Favre in Communication with an Orleans Prince.

LONDON, Feb. 10—[illegible] P. M.—According to a report in the *Gaulois*, M. FAVRE has gone to Antwerp to communicate with one of the Orleans Princes.

A dispatch just received from Brussels states that M. FAVRE arrived in that city on Tuesday night.

Aid for the French—The Boston Fund—Action in Cleveland and San Francisco.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The amount already subscribed to the French Charity Fund in this city is $60,000.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—At a meeting of citizens of this city, last evening, the Northern Ohio Relief Association was formed, with Mayor BUHRER, President; T. P. HANDY, President of the Merchants' National Bank, Treasurer; and L. F. MELLEN, Secretary, with fifty Vice-Presidents distributed among the important towns of Northern Ohio. The object of the organization is for the purpose of soliciting money, grain and seeds to send to the suffering and impoverished French and Germans in Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The Stock Exchange of this city has appropriated $1,000 in aid of the French Relief Fund, to be sent to New-York immediately. At a meeting of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, an appeal for the same cause was responded to with unexpected liberality.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

An Imperial German Army Forming—Earthquake in Germany—The Prussian Diet—The Austrian Reichsrath.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Versailles of the 10th gives a report that an Imperial German Army is in process of formation. The Thirteenth Army Corps will consist of Würtemberg and Hessian troops.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Darmstadt this morning.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The Prussian Diet will probably close its sessions on the 18th inst.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The Vienna *Gazette* of today contains an autograph letter from the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to M. HOHENWART, convoking the Reichsrath on the 20th of February.

The New Spanish Dynasty—Austria and Italy—A Fund Voted in Italy for the Pope—The Bey of Tunis Coming to Terms—Roumania—Death of an English Divine—King Charles XV. of Sweden.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The Emperor has received a letter from King AMADEUS announcing his accession to the throne of Spain.

PAPAL RECOGNITION.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A special dispatch to the London *Telegraph* announces the early recognition by the Pope of the new Spanish dynasty.

SUPPORT OF THE POPE.

FLORENCE, Feb. 9.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill authorizing a Financial Convention with Austria.

The bill providing for the establishment of a fund for the support of the Pope, was finally passed.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—HUSSEIN BEY has left [illegible] for Florence, with power to settle the questions at issue between Tunis and Italy.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

The report that the Turks are about to form a camp at Shumla, threatening Roumania, is denied on credible authority.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH PREACHER.

Rev. HENRY MELVILLE, an eloquent preacher, and one of the Chaplains to the Queen, died, yesterday, in the seventy-third year of his age.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9.—King CHARLES XV. is quite ill. The malady is not of a dangerous nature, but his recovery will be slow.

CASUALTIES.

Gunpowder Explosion in a West Virginia Coal-Mine—Three Men Killed—Fatal Coal-Oil Lamp Accident—Struck by a Locomotive—Wreck of a Coal Schooner.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Feb. 10.—A correspondent of the *Register* says that on Thursday last an explosion occurred in the asphaltum coal-mines of Ritchie County, situated about fifteen miles from Cairo, Ritchie County, by which three men lost their lives, and several others were covered up in the mines. The fate of the latter is yet unknown. The explosion was caused by the ignition of a keg of powder by some means unknown.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—JAMES ADAMS, nearly eighty years old, was struck by an engine on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad this afternoon, knocked down and the cars ran over one of his arms. It is thought that he cannot live. He was walking on the track.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.—Mrs. HODGES, wife of Police Officer G. A. HODGES, residing in Eastern [illegible], was terribly burned last night by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, from the effects of which she died.

HARTFORD, Ct., Feb. 10.—The schooner *Oliver [illegible]*, bound to New-London, with a cargo of coal, struck the Saybrook Bar, this afternoon. The crew are all ashore. Two and a half feet of water is in the hold, and the wind is blowing [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—As HERMANN BORGMAN, wife and two children were crossing Moreau Creek, five miles from Jefferson City, yesterday afternoon, the wagon was upset, and Mrs. BORGMAN and the children were drowned.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Sewing-Machine Factory Burned and Three Lives Lost—A Dwelling and Two Children Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10.—The Howe sewing-machine manufactory, in Peru, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $100,000; partly insured. The fire is supposed to have originated in the dry kiln. Three men perished in the flames.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Further particulars of the fire at Peru, Ind., this morning, state that the foundry and saw-mill connected with the sewing-machine factory were saved. Loss now estimated at $60,000. Insurance, $30,000. Three lives were lost, viz.: E. P. LOVELAND, formerly editor of the Miami County *Republican*; JOHN CUMMINGS, and a third person, name unknown.

[illegible], Tenn., Feb. 10.—A dwelling-house in Worthington Township was burned last night. Two children perished and their mother was severely burned.

CUBA.

Capture and Execution of an Insurgent Leader—A Surrendered Leader Acts as a Spanish Guide—Cespedes no Longer Recognized—The Cuban Chambers Dissolved—Agramonte Dictator.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—FERNANDO ESTRATA, one of the insurgent leaders, was captured by the Sub-Prefect, and executed at Moron. It is reported that the insurgent General, JESUS DEL SOL, who surrendered to the Spanish authorities, now acts as guide to the troops. The insurgent General URANGA, or YUCTAN, a native of Mexico, was killed at Vistahermosa. A correspondent of the *Diario* writes that the surrendered insurgents report that the Cuban Chambers has been dissolved, and that CESPEDES is not recognized. IGNACIO AGRAMONTE has been appointed Dictator. Gen. FERRER, commanding at Holguin, is to assume the command of the Tunas District. A telegram from Trinidad says that JUMENTO has established himself at Salvator Santos, and that PEDRO ACOSTA, an insurgent leader, was killed near there. Small-pox exists at Puerto Principe.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Feb. 10, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Rain.
Cincinnati, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Very gentle	Fair.
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	[illegible]	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	[illegible]	[illegible]	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.E.	Very gentle	Fair.
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Gentle.	L. rain.
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Portland, Me.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Brisk.	Fair.
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Very gentle	Clear.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Very gentle	Fair.
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington, N.C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	[illegible]	Clear.
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

WASHINGTON.

Prompt Confirmation of the High Commissioners—Position of Senator Williams—The New Currency—The Appropriation Bills—Admiral Porter Again Assailed—The New National Loan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate went into Executive Session, today, at 1 o'clock, on motion of Senator MORTON, and soon afterward confirmed four of the High Commissioners, viz.: FISH, NELSON, SCHENCK, and HOAR. There were but four dissenting votes, viz.: SPRAGUE, PRATT, VICKERS, and DAVIS. There then followed a long discussion on the question whether the appointment of Senator WILLIAMS was not prohibited by that provision of the Constitution which declares that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office which was created, or of which the emoluments were increased during his term of office. But it was finally decided that this appointment was certainly not created by virtue of any law or provision of the Constitution enacted during Mr. WILLIAMS' term, and he was therefore confirmed. He will probably not qualify before the expiration of his Senatorial term, unless he shall conclude to resign prior thereto. On Tuesday of the present week the Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses, which were separately engaged in the consideration of the *Alabama* claims, received an intimation that it would be well to postpone the consideration of the question for the present. Both Committees have, therefore, suspended action on the subject, and nothing more will probably be done in Congress. The awkward manner in which some of your contemporaries attempt to cover up their ridiculous blunders made in the attempt to state the new negotiations in advance is very amusing. For instance, it is stated that it was at first determined to have but three Commissioners on the part of the United States, and that that determination was changed at the last moment and Gen. SCHENCK added, which accounts for his not going to England next week. This is simply an attempt to make the facts square with the hap-hazard statements. The number of Commissioners was not changed at the last moment, and by reference to the London dispatches it will be seen that England sends five instead of three, because the United States insisted on five from the first. The fact is that the TIMES is the only paper that had the facts in the case. The rest had mere rumor and guess work.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee further considered today Gen. GARFIELD's bill providing for the reprinting of the national bank currency. It was decided not to call in the currency for reissue on new plates all at once, but to begin with the mutilated currency first, together with the new currency called for by new banks. It is expected that this bill will be matured and ready for consideration next week.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House today made some further progress on the Appropriation bills by passing the Naval bill, and agreeing on the conference report on the Pension bill. There remain yet for consideration by the House the Army, River and Harbor, the Fortification, the Deficiency, and the sundry civil bills. The Senate as yet has made very little progress with the different bills. It has passed the Pension, Military Academy and Consular and Diplomatic bills, and is holding a session tonight on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill. Among the amendments proposed to this bill by the Senate Committee, is one fixing the salaries of the Judges on a much more liberal basis than that allowed by the House: Chief-Justice, $10,500 per annum; Associate Justices, $10,000 each; Circuit Court Judges, $7,500; Chief-Justices of the Court of Claims and of the District of Columbia Court, $6,500 each; Associate Justices of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the District, $6,000, and District Judges, $5,000 each.

ADMIRAL PORTER AGAIN ATTACKED.

Admiral PORTER was "resurrected," as Gen. BUTLER termed it, in the House today, and furnished the subject of some exceedingly personal and spiteful utterances. While bills of a private nature were in order during the morning hour, Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, from the Naval Committee, reported the Senate bill authorizing the President to restore WILLIAM L. HANSCOM to the position he held some time ago as Naval Constructor. HANSCOM, it seems, resigned pending certain charges against him, or under circumstances that amounted to compulsion. Mr. ARCHER caused a letter from Admiral PORTER to be read at the Clerk's desk, which charged HANSCOM with complicity with certain dishonorable proceedings at the Navy-yard. This brought out Gen. BANKS, who defended HANSCOM, and hurled the most unseemly invective against PORTER, whom he accused of conspiring with certain Bureau officers to have HANSCOM removed on account of his honesty in expressing opinions unfavorable to their plans. He called HANSCOM as superior to PORTER as the Apostle John was to Judas Iscariot. The previous question was ordered by a majority sufficient to refuse the yeas and nays, and afterward SARGENT and FARNSWORTH got the floor to defend PORTER. Gen. BUTLER embraced the opportunity to say what mean things he could think of regarding PORTER, and rather exceeded Gen. BANKS in that line, as might be expected. The bill was passed. At the conclusion of the scene it was privately remarked in the House that it was passing strange that Gen. BANKS should win such fame as an orator yesterday, and destroy it all by such an ebullition of hate and undignified wrath today.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Secretary BOUTWELL will very soon begin negotiations for disposing of the new national loan, and he is now placing the subscription papers abroad and in this country. Some of the great houses in Great Britain which would not take our loans during the war, are now regretting the course they then pursued, and express a desire to subscribe to the new loan authorized. To-morrow, seventeen hundred subscription lists will be sent to the national banks to give them an opportunity to exchange their five-twenties for this new loan, if they choose to take that course.

THE EDUCATION REPORT.

Senator ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, made a second attempt today to have passed the resolution to print 20,000 copies of the Educational Report for 1870. There is considerable opposition to it, and it may not pass at all. There were, on the occasion when the proposition was first made, some pretty free expressions as to the worthlessness of the report; but it is in favor of the passage that the copies called for will only cost $10,000.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from J. DICKINSON, Esq., of New-York, for the Geological Museum, a suite of classified specimens of diamond carbonate, bort and diamond bort, in their proximate stages of formation, together with some carbon dust, produced by abrading one piece of carbon or diamond against another, in the process of shaping for ornamental and other purposes. The ordinary or white diamond has of late been used for drilling, turning and dressing stone, as well as for planing and boring steel and other metals, but the cost has been a great objection to its extended application; the diamond carbonate, or black diamond, has been substituted, which also has the further advantage of being considerably harder than the white transparent diamond, and consequently has been applied to shaping and polishing the latter. The shaping of diamonds for ornamental purposes is comparatively a modern art. History informs us that LOUIS VAN BERGHEM, of Burges, in 1456, first invented a process for cutting them polishing, abrading one diamond against another, and by polishing them afterward with the powder produced therefrom. This is said to be one of the earliest patents granted. After careful research and inquiry both here and in Europe, it was found that neither the opaque, black, nor transparent diamond had ever been shaped into angular forms for the mechanic arts.

The merit of this invention belongs to Mr. DICKINSON, and the Land Office is especially indebted to Dr. OTT, of New-York, for his exertions in obtaining this valuable donation to the museum connected with the General Land Office.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SENATE AND THE NEW COMMISSION.

During the discussion in Executive Session, Mr. SUMNER spoke of his knowledge of three of the British Commissioners, they being not only shrewd statesmen but thoroughly acquainted with the questions with which they will have to deal. He did not, as had been stated, oppose the appointment of the Commissioners on the part of the United States, but voted for the confirmation of all of them. He, however, desired due caution. Having assented to the appointment of a Joint High Commission, he desired its labors to be satisfactory to our country, as we could not afford to make another failure in the effort to settle the pending questions between the United States and Great Britain. The President was this evening officially informed of the confirmation of the Commissioners.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

A. S. Lathrop to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia; B. W. Roberts, Collector of Customs at Belfast, Me.; Stephen Longfellow, Collector of Customs at Machias, Me.

Postmasters.—J. L. Bryan, at Lebanon, Tenn.; Theodore L. Reynolds, at St. Joseph, Mich.; E. L. Stockpole, at Deer Lodge, Montana; S. J. Trott, at Charleston, S. C.; Philip Lawrence, at Mineral Point, Wis.; E. H. Osmaley, at Atlanta, Ill.; J. A. Seward, at Kit Carson, Col.; John Kahl, at Shelby, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen Sanderson, at Springfield, Ohio; James T. Vaughn, at Lawrenceburg, Ind.; M. C. Woodruff, at Iowa Falls, Iowa; H. J. Brown, at Anderson, Ind.; and twenty-three Third Lieutenants in the revenue marine service.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate today confirmed BOWEN MATTOCK as Appraiser of Merchandise at Cincinnati. This was in order to correct a clerical error in the confirmations of the 2d inst.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES AS LEGAL TENDER.

The United States Treasurer today wrote a letter to a party in New-York, concerning the question whether notes of national banks are legal tender. After reciting and commenting on sections of the National Bank act, he concludes as follows:

"As you allude to the principle involved, it may be proper for me to say that to make national bank notes a legal tender for all payments would virtually exempt the banks from redeeming them, since they would be as available for all purposes, except the reserves of the banks, as the notes of the United States, in which they are redeemable. The whole national bank circulation of the country would thus become a permanent loan, without interest, from the people to the banks, and would operate as a tax upon the people in favor of the banks to just the amount of the interest on the bank notes in circulation. Such a policy is indefensible on every ground of principle or expediency, and the propriety of its adoption will scarcely admit of discussion."

THE GALLOWS IN MARYLAND.

Execution of the Mulatto, John Martin, at Frederick, and John Howard at Cumberland.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 10.—JOHN MARTIN, a mulatto, twenty-one years of age, was hanged, today, in the jail-yard, in this city, at 1¼ o'clock, for committing a rape on Miss MARGARET BUTCHER, a white woman, eighty-two years of age, residing near Mount Pleasant, on the 8th of April last. The prisoner was engaged in religious devotions for several hours during the forenoon, and professed that he was reconciled to his fate. His farewell address was read from the scaffold by Rev. I. C. HUMMER, who ministered to the condemned man in his last hours. He said in his address that the Court had dealt justly with him. He returned thanks to all who had been concerned in his trial and imprisonment, and met his fate with apparent composure. In a few words, addressed to the crowd of 3,000 persons assembled to witness his execution, he warned them to avoid his fate. The Frederick *Examiner* of a day or two ago had the following, referring to JOHN MARTIN:

"Efforts have been made to have his punishment commuted to imprisonment for life, but the Governor turned a deaf ear to all appeals for Executive clemency. For a long time the prisoner persisted in his innocence, but last week he made a full confession to his spiritual advisers, admitting that he was guilty of the crime for which he was convicted. He stated that the reason why he denied it was on account of his mother, who was also confined in jail for resisting the officers at the time of the arrest of her son, but on Monday last she was pardoned by Gov. BOWIE, and is now at liberty, therefore she will not be compelled to witness the execution of her son."

EXECUTION OF HOWARD.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 10.—JOHN HOWARD was executed today for the murder of HENRY MILLER. The drop fell at 12¾ o'clock P. M. His neck was broken, and he died with but a slight struggle. The execution took place about one mile from the city, whither he was escorted by a detachment of State militia, and followed by several thousand persons. On the scaffold he made a rambling speech, accusing one of the witnesses against him of perjury. He then bade adieu to his spiritual advisers, the Sheriff and others, and said he was a Christian and ready to die. It is stated that HOWARD was intoxicated when he made the speech, liquor having been administered to enable him to keep up. The crowd was orderly. The Cumberland *Alleghanian*, of Wednesday, said of the approaching execution:

"The place determined upon for the purpose is on the Almshouse property, north-east of the city. A detachment of twenty-five men from the Fifteenth Infantry, M. N. G., under command of Capt. NEILL WOODROW, is detailed as the guard on the occasion. Notwithstanding the near approach of the day of doom, HOWARD continues cheerful and appears to be resigned to his fate. HOWARD has made a full confession of the circumstances attending the crime for which he is to be hung."

A Baltimore telegram gives the following regarding his previous history:

"HOWARD is twenty-nine years old, a native of Georgia, and removed to the State of New-York at an early age. During the war he served in a New-York regiment, deserted, and afterward enlisted in the navy, and was mustered out at the close of the war. It is also stated that he served a term in Sing Sing prison, New-York, for house-breaking. He has made a confession of the murder of MILLER."

Execution of Mary Wallis—State of the Culprit for Some Time Before the Execution.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.—MARY WALLIS, colored, was executed in the jail-yard of Prince George County today, at 12:18 o'clock noon. The number of persons present was small, and composed about equally of white and colored people. She had been convicted of murder, having poisoned an infant child in the family she was serving at Bladensburg. The Marlboro' *Gazette*, of the 9th, said of the culprit's condition for some time previous to the execution:

"It is reported that this unfortunate creature does not, even now, believe she is to be hung. Having heard that a petition had been made in her behalf, she professes to have been led to think she was to be pardoned, and has not, we understand from good authority, yet been brought to a sense of her condition—rather treating with levity the admonitions of the ministers of the Gospel who have visited her. This seems in keeping with her conduct at and since her trial, and many were led to believe she was at least weak-minded—an impression not borne out, it seems, by the testimony of those who have always known her."

THE RECENT DISASTER.

Possible Answer of the Question, Who Was to Blame?

Result of Personal Examinations and Inquiries—Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Story of the Fireman of the Engine of the Pacific Train—"Doc Simmons'" Heroism.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

Every hour seems to bring new evidence to prove the truth of the statements made in previous letters of your correspondent regarding the dreadful accident on the Hudson River Road, and the events that have followed it. From conversations with Messrs. LeRoy, Watson, Sinserbaugh, Carol, Millard, Johnson, Fuller, Deerman and other most respectable residents of New-Hamburg, it has been learned that there is a watchman who lives in a cabin just north of the entrance to the tunnel. He flags and signals the trains night and day. He flagged the wrecked oil-train on the night of the slaughter. It was all right when it passed. There is a sharp curve at the north tunnel entrance, and until this is rounded the engineer cannot see the other end. The TIMES correspondent and others made a very close examination of the premises this morning. They could not see the signal at the end of the tunnel opposite the New-Hamburg station, not even by standing on the extreme end of the rails on both sides. No other signal was stationary except that on the draw. That night a cloud of witnesses say that a white light (meaning "all right") was there shown.

Mr. J. R. LAWSON says that when the freight oil-train came down that night he had just gone to his berth. He was not asleep; heard a "thump! thump!" next he heard a crash. He knew something was wrong, sprung up, dressed, and went to the bridge; found the oil-tank car overturned upon the track. He thinks it was at least four minutes from the time the oil-train wreck occurred to the time of the collision. He saw the white light "all right" hung upon the draw. It remained there until the collision. He says he, or any sober man, could have climbed up the ladder and placed the red light, signal of danger, there half a dozen times before the ill-fated up "Pacific Express" train arrived. Without exception, all the citizens there (not hired by the Railroad Company) declare that the doomed up "Pacific Express" train could have seen the draw signal "all right" (white light) at least a mile and a half distant. The train can be seen leaving Low Point, three miles distant. An ordinary red light (signal of danger) could be seen at least two miles distant. If the Company had provided a tower signal, as the New-York and New-Haven, and other Companies do, the slaughter might not have happened.

DEFENSE OF THE VILLAGERS.

The people of New-Hamburg did not steal the baggage, jewelry, &c., as alleged; they did all they could for the dead and injured; the thieves of New-York and other places seemed to come up afterward; there was no force to prevent it. They saw the vandalism of certain outsiders, many of them unknown roughs, and did all they could to prevent it; the accusation against them was very unjust.

BODIES NOT RECOVERED.

I am informed by a gentleman from New-Hamburg, that he saw a man at that place yesterday, who told him that his wife and child took passage on the ill-fated train at New-York for the West. He stated that he had been to this city to examine the bodies recovered, and could find no trace of his lost ones. From the fact that articles of clothing have been recovered bearing names, and also that marked valises and articles of wearing apparel have come to the surface, the conclusion does not necessarily follow that the owners thereof are among the lost. I understand that Mr. MALLORY, the undertaker, has a pair of shoes in his possession belonging to a miss of apparently fifteen years of age, and, growing out of this fact, the conclusion is reached that a person of that description has perished. The Coroner, however, has not been called upon for information as to such a person, and the probability is that none such has perished. No further inquiries have been made to the Coroner in regard to the reported missing persons, Mr. KINSELLA, Station Consul at Montreal, or of Dr. LUICA, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that they were not on the ill-fated sleeping-car, if, indeed, they were on the train at all. I have furthermore learned from head-quarters that no further inquiries for deceased friends have been made of the Coroner.

THE INQUEST.

The adjourned session of the Coroner's inquest was opened, at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, in the Court-house. Not more than a dozen spectators were present at the opening, but a few more straggled in afterward. Nearly all of these seemed to be railroad men, with one or more professional "deadheads."

STATEMENT OF A SWITCHMAN.

DAVID CARROLL, the night-watchman and switchman at the New-Hamburg Station, was first examined. His testimony contained no new facts, with the exception of the following:

There is a light at the draw-bridge; I saw that light there, until the collision destroyed it; there were two men alternately in charge of it, night and day; there was no one there then; the draw-light is only to show that the bridge is all right; until this Winter there was always a man to attend here; it would take a man only a minute to change that light; on all other Winters, in the twenty-one years I have been night-watchman there, they have had a man there; I have not known any there this Winter; MERRILL, who was on duty that night, was in the shanty at the tank, I suppose—I don't know; the same men (two) are there now, only one does not attend the draw, but the tank, to keep it from freezing.

TESTIMONY OF THE STATION AGENT.

W. B. MERRILL, the station agent, was next examined; the substance of his testimony is as follows:

In Winter it has been our duty, alternately, to see that the draw-light was lit and put out at proper time; we light that about 4½ P. M. and put it out at 7 A. M.; according to rules I was in my proper place; the track is a down grade, but not very heavy, about two feet; I saw the express-train before the oil-train; her first signal for brakes was about three-quarter mile below where I was; there was about one hundred rods below the draw before she struck; I did not holler; there was no use, it could not be heard; we never use a red light except for danger; we are very careful about carrying one; the oil-train had not moved; the "Pacific Express" engineer had an unobstructed view from Low Point to the draw, with the exception of the tank; we could change that light—going from the shanty to the draw, going to the draw and climbing up—in four minutes; if I had been in the shanty I could not have gone to the draw and changed that draw-light and signaled the train as soon as we did; when the engineer first saw our signal he gave one shrill whistle, another when he passed us, and another as he dashed on the bridge; I think the oil-engine whistled also; *the signal-tower was partly out of order; there was no one there to attend to that night*; that signal could be seen as far as Low Point; it is never used for any other purpose beside the draw; I heard the crash, saw the flame, but know no more.

STORY OF THE FIREMAN OF THE PACIFIC TRAIN.

NICHOLAS TALLY, the fireman of the engine of the Pacific train, who escaped by jumping from the engine, was next examined. He appeared with his head bandaged, and otherwise showing the effects of the catastrophe. His story was exceedingly interesting:

Our train left New-York six minutes late, 8:6; the engineer told me we were over twenty-three minutes late at Peekskill; the engine did not steam as usual; I don't know why, cold weather or bad coal, perhaps; it was very cold; I kept the fires up as usual; after we leave Hamburg the engineer usually looks toward Low Point to see how the draw signal is; that night we saw from Low Point the signal of a white light, which meant "all right;" as soon as we got pretty near the tank, I saw the engineer of the down-train engine jump off his engine with a red light; I supposed they were taking water; we were running pretty lively then; I told the engineer, and he blowed "down brakes;" I guess we were going thirty five to forty miles an hour; we made our running time from Peekskill up; we then had a plenty of steam; when I saw the red light I said: "Doc, there's something wrong with that draw-bridge; the bridge is broken or the draw is up;" he says to me: "Well, put on them patents;" I did it; I drew about three yards of bell-cord; that ought to have sprung the brakes; I pulled all I could get; then we were passing the oil-engine, just as I pulled on the patents; there is no way of telling, except that the train is checked; I couldn't feel any check; the engineer then reversed the engine and blew for brakes the second time; he blew three times, shrill, short whistles; I got down on the step and asked Doc. if he wasn't going to get off; I couldn't see nothing; I saw so many lights dropping and heard hollering; I knew something pretty bad was up; we slacked scarcely any; we were at more than half speed; we could not see the wreck; Doc. made no reply, but turned around, glanced at me, then bent his eyes ahead; I then sprung, and rolled over and shot forward on the ice; I could not command myself for a minute, but heard the crash and saw the splinters and fire fly; I saw nothing more of the engine; I think the flames burst as soon as she struck the oil; I went to the cars and heard groans and cries like the passengers burning in the midst of the flames; I believe they were roasted to death; I was close by on the track alongside the burning sleeping-car; I have put on the patent brakes before; I made up my mind that night that the brakes were not holding; there is great difficulty in making the rope work, it catches so much; we were about twenty-five rods below the draw-signal when we first saw the red lights; I could not tell what the burning car was; I think it was on the trestle; I don't think a brakeman could go out the door and brake up in time after we blew; the rope should be put on by the brakeman; I have been fireman four years; I was with Doc. SIMMONS two months; it was pretty near a mile that we went after the alarm was given; it was down grade; my attention was always called to this New-Hamburg draw signal; it can be seen a long way from Low Point; it is a little down grade there from Gill Troy, and from the latter place up until nearly through the tunnel; the big sleeping cars are hard to stop; it takes half a mile to stop such a train; if there had been a clear track, and steam shut off and brakes on that night, we would have run nearly to the tunnel before we could have stopped; there was another man on our engine; he was an engineer, going to look for a job in Albany; I don't know his name; Doc. SIMMONS took him on the engine-carriage; he did not have time to put him in the cars; he was a low-sized man, about forty years old, dark hair, whiskers and mustache. [Intense excitement in the Court. All the audience arose and leaned forward to hear. This proves the correctness of my previous conjecture, that a larger number than that previously given by the railroad officials and other interested parties, were lost in the dreadful calamity.]

STATEMENT OF THE ENGINEER OF THE OIL-TRAIN.

CORNELIUS ROE, the engineer of the oil train that was wrecked at New-Hamburg, known as "Extra No. 3," was next examined. He said:

A man at Greenbush examines all the wheels of all the trains at that place; we stopped at Coxsackie; I won't be positive; don't know whether the wheels were examined there; the first I knew of the accident I felt the brakes pulling behind, and then a jerk; I looked out and saw the train separated; I saw a brakeman on top of the car; I went beyond the bridge, heard hallooing, could not hear what was said; I grabbed a red and white light and started down the last track, dropping my light and hallooing to the watchman at the time I shut off steam; I was going about ten miles an hour; I saw the up-express just about half a mile below—where I first left my engine; I ran, I think, about two hundred feet from where my engine stood to the flagman's station; I got about forty rods below the flag-station; the express was coming at full speed; just as I got out of my engine it blew; again it blew abreast of me; again and last, just at the bridge; when it passed me, I think, it slackened speed a little; when I came through the tunnel I was looking ahead; I told my fireman to look back; I knew nothing of the accident until I felt the jerk; I don't think a bell-cord could work on such a train; it would [illegible] fast; there were twenty-six cars on my train; a brakeman in the middle of my train might possibly, not probably, have notified me by the rope; as a rule, I do not expect any signal from the conductor except by a light; I did not feel the brake before that time; we could scarcely have stopped that train with the brakes between the tunnel and the draw; these extra freight-trains, even if they number forty cars, have but three brakemen; it is the duty of the brakeman on the engine to look out for the tail-end of the train; I never saw a brakeman cross over oil-tank cars; when the train parted, it was because one of the trucks had broken loose, letting down the platform of the car, which dragged on the rails until I stopped.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the session adjourned, to meet at 1½ o'clock. A. ST. C.

Another Missing Man Heard From—The Through Mails.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—EDWARD BARTLETT, who was reported among the killed in the late disaster near New-Hamburg, is alive at Rondout.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—In consequence of the destruction of the mails at the Hudson River Railroad accident, the steam-ship *Moses Taylor*, connecting with the Australian steam-ship *Nevada*, will be detained until the 13th inst.

ALMOST ANOTHER DISASTER.

Narrow Escape of Several Passengers From Death in a Hudson River Passenger-Car.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 10.—This evening, as the Albany down way freight-train was coming near Barrytown, the door of an up-train freight-car swung out against the down passenger-car, crashing out four windows. Several passengers narrowly escaped instant death. Mr. C. WESLEY HALLOCK, accountant of French's Hotel, New-York, was asleep in a seat under one of the crushed windows, and escaped by being thrown to the floor.

CANADA.

Condemnation of American Fishing Vessels Under the Fishery Laws—A Recommendation to the Liberality of the Dominion Government.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A Halifax dispatch states that the schooners *A. H. Wonson* and *A. J. Franklin*, together with their stores, cargoes, &c., were condemned Friday as forfeited to the Queen, by reason of their violation of the Fishery laws, by the Vice-Admiralty Court. Judge Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, in pronouncing judgment, expressed his regret at the painful duty imposed upon him, but the evidence of disinterested witnesses in both cases was so conclusive that he could not refuse to believe it. In the latter case he expressed the hope that the Dominion Government would act liberally and remit the penalty in whole or in part. Notice of appeal in both cases was given by S. L. SHANNON, counsel for the owners. Judgment in the case of J. H. NICKERSON for purchasing bait has not yet been given.

The Progress of Methodism in New-York.

The New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church held its monthly meeting, yesterday afternoon, at No. 805 Broadway. President A. V. STOUT occupied the chair, and Mr. J. H. PELTON served as Secretary. There was a numerous attendance, and the proceedings were very interesting.

The pastor's reports for the month contained the following items: Rev. D. L. MARKS, in charge of the West-side Mission, stated that the entire charge was in an encouraging condition. Revivals were in progress in the various missions, and great results were attending. There were 179 religious meetings held, 58 visits to Sunday-schools, 1,185 missionary and pastoral visits, 79 visits to the sick, 220 families prayed with, 4,150 pages of religious reading distributed, 63 conversions, 59 joined on probation, class collections, $33 50.

Revs. W. ROSS and W. PLATTS, pastors on the east side, made equally interesting reports. All of the missions were keenly alive to their work and were being pushed forward successfully. The aggregates of the month were: Missionary and pastoral visits, 8,[illegible]; prayers with families, 595; visits to sick, 181; pages of tracts distributed, 1,544; copies of *Good News*, 800; conversions, 19; probationers received, 19. The schools of the east side, seven in number, have 137 officers and teachers (average attendance, 112) and 1,[illegible] scholars (average attendance, 900.)

The Visiting Committee, of which Mr. D. W. DIGGS is Chairman, presented a valuable report of the condition of mission schools. Embraced in the paper was the following tabular statement of the comparative number of schools, teachers and scholars, of each denomination, on Manhattan Island:

Denomination.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Episcopalian	[illegible]	20,272	14,124	[illegible]	1,842	[illegible]	[illegible]
Presbyterian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Methodist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baptist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reformed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lutheran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Presby'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reformed Presby.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Congregational	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friends	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moravian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catholic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unitarian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universalist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hebrew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedenborgian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moralist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	27,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In missions of C. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. and M. Society	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

After the transaction of other business of little public importance the Board adjourned.

THE TENNESSEE.

Nothing Yet Heard From the San Domingo Commission.

Officials at Washington Confident of Their Safety—Authoritative Contradiction of the Reports Regarding the Vessel's Unseaworthiness—Excitement Over the Rumors in Various Sections.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The wicked rumors regarding the unseaworthiness of the *Tennessee* are authoritatively contradicted by the Navy Department. Commodore ALDEN, one of the most experienced officers of the navy, who superintended the vessel, authorizes the following statement:

That the *Tennessee*, formerly the *Madawaska*, is one of the stanchest and most seaworthy vessels in the navy. That she is comparatively new, having made but one cruise since she was launched, which was her trial trip, three years ago, when she weathered a severe gale and came out handsomely with one-half the sailing power she now has. She has been thoroughly overhauled during the past year, and strengthened by the addition of a new deck, while her sailing power has been doubled, so that she was stronger and better when she went to sea this time than ever before. A third of the weight of her machinery has been taken out by relieving her of useless boilers. She has Ericsson engines, and in case of their being disabled has sailing qualities that will take her all over the globe. It is not true that any officers asked to be relieved from going out in her because they mistrusted her sea-going qualities. One engineer only, who had a snug berth at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which he didn't want to leave, made this request. Several of her full complement of officers were taken out of her to make room for the Commissioners, their attachés and the correspondents.

There is not the slightest anxiety felt by the officers of the navy and the Department about the safety of the *Tennessee*, for the following reasons: No intelligence, either from Samana or San Domingo City, of a sufficiently late date to have announced her arrival, have been received anywhere. Regular communication by the *Tybee* is but once a month, and she is not due on her return trip until the 22d of the present month. Admiral LEE, whose arrival at Havana is announced, left San Domingo City, Jan. 11, five days before the Commission left New-York, and left Port-au-Prince, in Hayti, Jan. 11, for Jamaica; so his failure to bring any intelligence is fully accounted for. It is 800 miles in a straight line from Samana to Havana, and over 1,000 miles from San Domingo City to Havana, so that it would require four days to reach the telegraph station. Jamaica is the nearest cable station, being a little less than 500 miles.

To the Associated Press.

AN EXPLANATION.

Up to noon, today, no intelligence had been received at the Navy Department concerning the steamer *Tennessee*. It is suggested that perhaps the Commissioners, after they got to sea, resolved to commence their examination in a part of the island distant from the capital of San Domingo, intending finally to visit President BAEZ. This is given as the only reasonable explanation of the delay in hearing from the Commission, as the naval authorities here have faith in the strength of the vessel.

Excitement at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-Yard—No Real Cause of Alarm.

A special from Portsmouth, N.H., to the Boston *Herald* says:

"The rumor of the loss of the *Tennessee* creates great excitement in this city. Capt. WM. G. TEMPLE was recently in charge of the Ordnance Department of the Navy-yard here. Chief Engineer DAVID B. MACOMB was relieved from charge of the Steam Engineering Department to go out in the *Tennessee*. He has a wife and two children in this city. Lieut. FRANK D. WEBSTER, of the Marine Corps, is a Portsmouth boy, and has a wife in Greenland. Capt. COTTON was recently on duty at the Navy-yard. Crowds of people are discussing the news, and there are many doubters of its authenticity."

The *Evening Post* of last evening, in regard to the *Tybee*, mentioned in our Washington special above, says: "The steamer *Tybee*, of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.'s line, makes a trip once a month to San Domingo, calling at Port-au-Platte, Samana and San Domingo City. The owners of the *Tybee* say that nine times out of ten they do not hear of their vessel from the time of her leaving this port until her return. The reason of this is that there is no telegraphic communication with San Domingo City nearer than Havana, and this city is between 700 and 800 miles distant. Occasionally the Captain of the *Tybee* is able to send a message to Havana by the Captain of one of the Spanish steamers which sometimes run between San Domingo City and Havana, but if no such opportunity is offered he cannot send to the firm any information of his arrival. There are three United States gun-boats on the station, but one of these, the *Severn*, has, it is said, gone to Cuba to dock; another, the *Yantic*, was ashore a short time ago, and the third, the *Nantasket*, is possibly on a cruise."

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER.

Mass-Meeting of Citizens—Denunciation of the Proposed Charter—Resolutions Adopted.

In compliance with the call of Mayor O'NEILL, of Jersey City, at the suggestion of the Board of Aldermen, a mass-meeting of the citizens was held in the Common Council chamber, last evening, for the purpose of giving public expression to the disfavor with which the charter, now pending in the Legislature, is regarded by all honest Republicans and Democrats alike. Mayor O'NEILL presided, and Mr. BURNETT acted as Secretary. About 400 influential men were present. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the enactment of such a charter into a law, as it restricts or abridges the power of the Mayor; protesting against the reduction of the number of the Board of Aldermen to twelve; favoring the reduction of the number to sixteen; repudiating every act of our Assembly Representatives which tends to deprive the people of the right to elect their own executors of their laws; admonishing our members of Assembly against creating a Board of Public Works unless the electors shall appoint by ballot the Commissioners of said Board; resolving that the Ex-Mayors of the former cities of Bergen, Hudson and Jersey City, and the present Mayor of the consolidated city, proceed as a committee to Trenton and present the foregoing to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and urge their acceptance as the sentiment of the people of Jersey City.

Several Republicans denounced the charter, but after the adoption of the preceding resolutions, Mr. WARREN, Assemblyman from Jersey City, a Republican, addressed the meeting, stating that his constituents had not denounced his approval of the charter, and he challenged any gentleman present to show him any defects in it, but he was left unanswered. Several denunciatory speeches were made by eloquent Democrats, one of which was seasoned with much forcible swearing, and the meeting adjourned in good humor, but with undivided opinions.

A Handcuffed Prisoner Leaps from a Railway Train in Motion and Escapes.

PAOLI, Penn., Feb. 10.—CURLEY HARRIS, who was arrested at Pittsburg and transferred yesterday morning to Philadelphia officers, to be brought to this city on a charge of shooting a policeman, escaped this morning by jumping from a railway train in rapid motion, one mile west of Paoli. The leap was a frightful one, and the prisoner was handcuffed when he performed it. The train was stopped and immediate search was made for the fugitive, but up to this hour no traces of him have been discovered.

ALBANY.

Tweed's Croton Water Job in the Assembly—A Little Fenian Buncombe—Petroleum on Railroads—The County Clerk's Fees—The Central Underground Railroad—Sweeny vs. Carey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

TWEED's job for getting an additional supply of Croton for New-York, which was carried through the Senate last week by a party vote, made its first appearance in the Assembly this morning. The unusual delay in bringing the bill down from the Senate has been a subject of comment among members for several days past, and meantime the "Boss" has been busy in "fixing things" so as to insure its passage through the Assembly. The first thing to be done was to get the bill referred to the Committee on Cities—a committee constructed in the interest of the Ring jobbers—and thus secure a speedy and favorable report. But it was known that two or three Democrats, among them Mr. DREW, of Putnam County, where TWEED's lakes are situated, would make an effort to have it referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs. The Republicans caucused the bill on Tuesday evening last, and decided to oppose it as a party bill. The caucus was not fully attended, however, and, as will be seen, its decision was disregarded by several members of the party. As soon as the bill was announced in the Assembly this morning, the Speaker ordered it referred to the Committee on Cities. Mr. ALVORD immediately moved that it be referred to Internal Affairs. The Speaker declared him out of order, as it had already been referred to the other Committee. Mr. ALVORD then moved that the Committee on Cities be discharged from the consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs, and on this motion he called the yeas and nays. He said that the bill provided for the taking of private property in Putnam County, and therefore did not belong to the Committee on Cities, but rather to the Committee having charge of the interests of citizens living in the interior. Mr. GOODRICH supported the motion of Mr. ALVORD, and called attention to the fact that the bill had not been placed on the files of members. He said that it conferred unlimited powers upon Commissioners to take private property in any county of the State, and did not properly belong to the Committee having charge of cities. The vote on Mr. ALVORD's motion resulted in 45 yeas to 62 nays. Two Democrats only—Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and DREW—voted to take the bill out of the Committee on Cities, while five Republicans—Messrs. BLACKALL, GIFFORD, J. W. HILL, SUNDERLIN and WOOLSEY—voted to keep it in the hands of TWEED's Committee. ELY and KILLAM were excused from voting at their own request, they being the only Republicans on the Committee on Cities. Among the Republicans who were absent or dodged the vote were, Barney, Bignall, Bolt, Graham, Greene, R. Johnson, Knapp, Littlejohn, Mulford, Pierce, Sage, Tucker and Wagner. This is the most corrupt job that has thus far been introduced this Winter, and is so understood by everybody. The result indicates that TWEED and his money are omnipotent this Winter, as they were last.

BUNCOMBE.

W. D. MURPHY, of Albany, who is always on the watch for a little party buncombe, introduced a series of resolutions welcoming O'DONOVAN ROSSA and the other Irish exiles to the "land of the free and the home of the brave." Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to amend by extending the welcome to all immigrants to this country of whatever nationality. This brought TOM FIELDS to his feet, who inflicted one of his ear-splitting harangues upon the House, to the intense agony of all his auditors who were not wholly or partially deaf. He insisted that the welcome should be extended to the Irish "victims of tyranny," and nobody else; and LITTLEJOHN, in order to prevent a further explosion of buncombe oratory, withdrew his amendment, and the resolutions were adopted without opposition, not more than one-third of the members voting at all upon the question.

PETROLEUM ON RAILROADS.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced a bill forbidding railroads from transporting petroleum oil except in wrought-iron tanks at least one-quarter of an inch thick, cylindrical in form and hermetically sealed with an iron-plate man-hole like that used in steam-boilers.

A MARKET FOR BROOKLYN.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the City Park of Brooklyn west of Raymond-street for a public market. It also provides that farmers shall be allowed the use of the market for the sale of their own products under regulations to be prescribed by the Common Council.

THE FEES OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The bill to enrich the County Clerk of New-York came up on its final passage in the Senate to-day, when Mr. PARKER moved to strike out the section abolishing the law of 1857, which compels that official to pay the fees of his office into the County Treasury. Mr. CREAMER opposed the motion, and assured the Senators on his honor that the bill would not increase the perquisites of the Clerk more than $6,000 per annum. On the strength of this assurance, the correctness of which any New-York lawyer can estimate, the Senate passed the bill by a party vote, every Republican, except KENNEDY, voting against it.

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Senator MURPHY's bill, introduced yesterday, to remove all disabilities from aliens with regard to holding and conveying real estate, was reported favorably and without amendment, to-day, from the Judiciary Committee.

THE CENTRAL UNDER-GROUND.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Central Under-ground Railroad Company of New-York, so as to give them the right to run under Broadway on getting the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners between Morris and Fourteenth streets. The old incorporators of the Central Under-ground have all left the concern, and it is now in the hands of MELVILLE SMITH, VANDENBERGH, and others, whose "Arcade" scheme was defeated last Winter by the Governor's veto.

UP AGAIN.

PETER B. SWEENY has been up here again this week and has held daily consultations with the rising young leader of the Democratic Party, Hon. JOHN CAREY, of the Seventh District. Mr. SWEENY is said to be getting jealous of the rapidly increasing popularity and influence of Mr. CAREY with the party, and unless he can contrive to checkmate him in some way, he will be constrained to quit the field of politics altogether, and devote himself exclusively to sheep raising in the Central Park. But it is too late to checkmate CAREY now. The Democratic Party will not be likely to abandon its new leader after sacrificing what it has for him and covering itself with infamy in order to secure him a seat in the Assembly. S.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 10.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MORGAN—Amending the charter of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Regulating charges for transporting freight for railroads.

By Mr. CREAMER—Contributing —— thousand dollars toward the completion of the Washington national monument.

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the Metropolitan Safety Railway Company.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the act incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Beach Pneumatic Transportation Company. It allows the construction of an under-ground railway from Bowling Green, under Broadway, to Fourteenth-street, under Union-square to Seventeenth-street; under Broadway to its junction with Central Park and Eighth-avenue, with a branch railway from Union-square, under Fourth-avenue to Harlem River, and across and under that river. Also, a bill to lay out a public place for a parade ground above Fiftieth-street.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Incorporating the Manhattan Island Under-ground Communication Company, and authorizing said Company to construct a tunnel and railway in New-York City. It incorporates the Company for a hundred years, with a capital of $10,000,000, the road to run from Bowling Green, under Broadway, to Union-square, and thence to Harlem River.

By Mr. MURPHY—Amending the act for the Equalization of Taxes.

By Mr. NORTON—Repealing the act allowing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to take increased fare and establish a ferry.

By Mr. PIERCE—Requiring the Ferry Company running boats from Bridge-street, Brooklyn, to Chambers-street, New-York, to run boats every fifteen minutes after 12 o'clock P. M.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Amending the act relative to the fees of County Treasurer; authorizing aliens to hold and convey real estate the same as citizens; providing for the immediate improvement of certain streets in New-York City.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Relative to the office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York; prohibiting the throwing of offal into the East River and New-York Bay.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Relative to new trials in criminal cases—ordered to a third reading; the Brooklyn Water act—ordered to third reading.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

NON-RESIDENT RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.

On the reopening of the doors, Mr. PIERCE gave notice of a bill to increase the revenues of the State by levying a tax on non-resident holders of railroad stock.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

Providing for the completion of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District of New-York—ordered to a third reading; authorizing the Troy Cemetery Association to enlarge their cemetery—third reading; providing for the payment of Court of Appeals criers, $5 per day—third reading; the bill for the completion of the Court-house in the Ninth Judicial District of New-York being returned by the Governor, on motion of Mr. GENET, it was amended relative to the bonds to be issued, and again passed; authorizing the construction of a railroad from Auburn to Owasco Lake—third reading; to annex part of Westchester County to New-York—adversely reported; to provide for the completion of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District—passed.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

THE TWEED WATER BILL.

The Senate bill providing for a further supply of water for New-York was announced and referred by the Chair to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. ALVORD moved to refer to the Committee on Internal Affairs. He maintained that the provisions of the bill were such as affected the internal affairs of Westchester and Putnam Counties, as well as those of New-York, and the Committee he named was the most appropriate.

Mr. GOODRICH sustained this proposition. The bill, he said, conferred unusual and extraordinary powers upon certain officers of New-York. He referred to the provisions of the bill which empowered action affecting the interests of other localities, as well as that of New-York.

Mr. FIELDS said it had always been usual to refer such matters to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. ALVORD's motion was lost—45 to 62, the affirmative being composed exclusively of Republicans, and the bill went to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The Capitol Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of the House, reported that the work on the new Capitol had been suspended only temporarily, owing to the extreme cold weather.

THE ERIE REPORT AT LAST.

The Erie Railway Company sent in a report in answer to a resolution of the House of some weeks since by Mr. TEN EYCK, giving a detailed statement of the transportation of the past year of passengers, way and through, and of freight.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GOODRICH—Authorizing the use of a portion of the City Park, in Brooklyn, as a market; also, regulating the transportation of petroleum on railroads.

By Mr. JACOBS—Relative to the salary of the Overseer of the Poor of Brooklyn.

By Mr. PERAR—Regulating the manufacture and sale of salt; also, to increase the revenue of the State by increasing the duty on salt.

By Mr. LOUTREL—Relative to the income of the general fund by increasing the duty on salt.

By Mr. FLAGG—Incorporating the Troy Commercial College.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

Amending the Public Education law; incorporating the Westchester Club; to prevent the spread of small-pox; providing for the appointment of an interpreter for the Justices' Courts in the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Brooklyn; the resolution requesting the Governor to return the bill relative to the completion of the New-York Ninth District Court-house for amendment; the Committee on the Governor's Message containing resolutions adopted by the Convention of Presiding Judges of the Courts of the State, reported a bill, so far as the resolutions refer, to the admission of attorneys and counselors at law practicing in all the Courts of the State; incorporating the Clarmont Library Association, of the City of New-York.

THE SALT INTEREST.

Mr. LOUTREL offered a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Works for a detailed statement of the operations of the works since 1860. Adopted.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

Mr. MURPHY called up his resolution of welcome to the Fenian exiles.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to amend by including the people of all countries coming into this country.

Mr. FIELDS opposed the amendment, on the ground that these men having been singled out by the tyranny of England, it was appropriate to give them this special welcome.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

PETROLEUM ON RAILROADS—DIVIDENDS.

Mr. RAY introduced a bill for the better protection of life and property on railroads—making regulations for the transportation of petroleum; also, as to paying indebtedness before declaring dividends.

Mr. RAY moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FLAGG moved its reference to the Railroad Committee, which now has the subject in hand.

Mr. RAY's motion prevailed.

Adjourned to Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

Music at a Death-Bed—A Last Request for a Favorite Ballad.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Daily Press*, of Tuesday, tells the sweet and sad story following:

"On Sunday last, as the venerable Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, stricken by the hand of death, lay almost insensible to the world which he seemed fast leaving forever, while the gigantic brain which, for so many years, has throbbed grandly to the inspirations of his genius, barely fluttered with the consciousness of life, he expressed a desire to hear Miss CARY sing the ballad of 'Old Folks at Home,' as if the strains of his favorite melody would have power to call back his soul from the portals of the grave which he was so fast nearing. The wish was at once communicated to Miss CARY, who willingly consented to do anything in her power to rouse the ebbing current of life in one who, as a statesman or jurist, has known but few rivals during the course of a long and eventful life. On reaching the residence of Judge ROBERTSON Miss CARY was at once ushered into the chamber where so much of intellect and learning was fast flickering out into the darkness of the unknown hereafter, and without accompaniment of any kind raised her rich contralto voice in the touching words, 'Way down upon the Swanee River,' but before she had sung three lines, broke down in the intensity of her emotion. Calming herself she again essayed the ballad, and, while the venerable and stricken man lay drinking her glorious melody, poured out her whole soul in the simple utterances which gave so much pleasure to one whose giant intellect had in days agone fascinated the most talented of the land. When she had ceased, Judge ROBERTSON could scarcely express his gratification by signs, yet signified a desire that Miss CARY should sing for him, 'Home, Sweet Home.' Twice did the gifted artiste attempt to comply with the request, but her emotion was too great, and, choked with feeling, she was compelled to leave the room. The whole incident was one of the most touching and affecting episodes that ever marked the death-bed of departing greatness."

Volcanic Eruption in Progress in Mexico.

The Colima correspondent of the San Francisco *Daily Morning Bulletin* writes to that journal:

"While our venerable volcano is settling down and has ceased to pour out its streams of lava, the little ceboruco volcano in the neighboring State of Jalisco has shown new life. Its last eruption has actually become a serious matter, as not only a volley of stones was thrown up to a larger distance than before, but even a stream of lava reached the plantations at the foot of the mountain and set them on fire, the Indian villages of Ahuactlan and Iaba being reduced to ashes. There has been a good deal of discussion in the papers about the etymology of the word ceboruco, which some derive from the Haytian word cibar, a mountain, and others from the Aztec language; however, on perusing B. DIAZ DEL CASTILLO's excellent work on the Mexican conquest, this contemporary and soldier of HERNAN CORTEZ, says, in describing a voyage from Cuba to Trinidad, that the vessel got between some ceborucos and was nearly wrecked. This proves that in olden times the Spaniards called ceborucos pointed rocks, and such I am told is the character of the above now active volcano."

Foreign Holders of Virginia Bonds.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that a very plausible proposition is finding favor in certain quarters, looking to the payment of the interest due to the foreign bondholders at an early day, or in larger sums than to the resident holders of the securities of Virginia, and it comments upon it thus:

"It is idle to enumerate, and quite as idle to refute the reasons on which the claim is based. The ninth section of Article 10 of the State Constitution prohibits such a discrimination in terms, and albeit the General Assembly has, in one or two instances, shown a surprising adroitness in evading the plain behests of that instrument, and in one notable case has utterly ignored it, there is little reason to apprehend that it will again be violated when only the interests of a public creditor are in issue."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Bar Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a reformer in the legal profession, no doubt the TIMES holds the same views as the Bar Association does, and works for the same ends. It is a little surprising, therefore, that this sympathy should take the form of attack in your columns this morning. And so distorted an account as is there given of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Association must have been founded on misinformation. The real work done at that meeting was this: Mr. FIELD, of his own motion, offered certain resolutions looking to the reform of practice in the matters of allowances, referee's fees, and receiverships. These resolutions, in substance, were warmly approved by the meeting, and were referred to the Committee on Law Amendment, to be digested and reported on in two weeks. Then a forty minutes' discussion was given to the subject of keeping the house open for members on Sunday, which it was decided should be done. After that the real business of the evening occupied nearly two hours, ending a little before 12 o'clock. And this was the debate over, and the settlement of the provisions contained, in the new by-law which is to regulate the disciplinary action of the Association. This discussion was earnest and general. Mr. FIELD took an active part in it, and was heard with respect, and some of his suggestions accepted as just and pertinent. The by-law, as adopted, settles a mode of procedure in case of charges made against a member of the Association, which shall be at once impartial, deliberate and effective. And the very care given to perfecting this instrument of discipline proves that it is not meant to be left unused. In its impatience with existing evils the public is disposed to expect too much of the Bar Association. Those evils have been growing for a quarter of a century, and cannot be destroyed at once. The Association, formed just a year ago, found a broad and new field of action, in which every step must be taken with care, if it is to be really a forward one. It is every month increasing by selected numbers, becoming compacted and uniform in feeling, and constantly at work through its committees to settle the best points and plans for action. Those who are opposed to its purposes of reform would be best pleased with hasty proceedings and ill-considered movements on its part. But the Association has a right to ask that the Press, which is engaged in the same work in another sphere, should explain rather than misstate its peculiar position. As to its coming up to the duty of disciplining its own members, to quote from your contemporary, the *Nation*, unless we mistake its purposes and the character of the men composing it, the Bar Association will neither shrink from such a responsibility at all, nor accept it when the proper time come, without such deliberate and mature proceeding as shall give its action the force of a sentence. M.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

Our Masters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in today's issue on "The Real Masters of New-York," is worthy of the serious attention of our citizens.

Because a few men have been abused by a foreign Government, and in consequence thereof seek our aid and sympathy, the City magnates, even if their big hearts are overflowing with love and pity for these "involuntary emigrants," have no right to parade them through our streets to the inconvenience of travel and damage of business, if they do rule the City.

No organization should be allowed to take possession of our great thoroughfares, and interrupt the City's traffic for the greater part of a day. Every individual should be left free to act as he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others, and so of an association of individuals; but when an association gets up a procession and monopolizes our streets, impeding travel and injuring business—assuming all the rights themselves, and leaving none to the great majority of the people—it is high time that the honest, industrious citizens should rise up and assert their rights, if they have any that an Irishman is bound to respect.

No parade or procession of any kind should be allowed to come below Fourteenth-street, except on Holidays or Sundays. The streets above this line are free and open, and much more adaptable to such exhibitions than those below, and there are thousands of people up there to view them, the majority of whom are women, who especially appreciate such displays. How long are we to have these men to reign over us? JUSTITIA.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

Judge Barnard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following notice appears in the New-York *Daily Transcript* of Feb. 8, 1871, under the head of "Court Notices:"

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SPECIAL NOTICE.

BARNARD, J.—During the February term of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, orders of arrest will not be granted unless the defendant is a non-resident, or is about to depart from the jurisdiction of the Court.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

The Code of Procedure of the State of New-York contains the following provision of law in regard to arrests:

SEC. 179. The defendant may be arrested as hereinafter prescribed in the following cases:

1. In an action for the recovery of damages on a cause of action not arising out of contract, where the defendant is not a resident of the State, or is about to remove therefrom, or where the action is for an injury to person or character, or for injuring or for wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty, or on a promise to marry, or for money received, or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, by a public officer or by an attorney, solicitor or counselor, or by an officer or agent of a corporation or banking association, in the course of his employment as such, or by any factor, agent, broker, or other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment.

3. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, where the property, or any part thereof, has been concealed, removed, or disposed of so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with the intent that it should not be so found or taken, or with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof.

4. When the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought, or when the action is brought to recover damages for fraud or deceit.

5. When the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors.

It will be seen at a glance that the law of the State of New-York grants the remedy of arresting a defendant to suitors in many cases not apparently embraced within the terms of Mr. Justice BARNARD's notice above quoted.

As this is a matter of considerable importance to suitors in the Supreme Court, and of some interest to the legal profession, will Mr. Justice BARNARD be good enough to explain on what principle or by what authority this somewhat extraordinary notice is given? AN INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

Is there any Limit to Tammany Usurpation?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a country theoretically free and self-governed, where the people are conceded to be the source of all power, what amount of partisan tyranny and official robbery may they be expected passively to endure? What additional number of election frauds, what further amount of gross briberies, how many more Star-chamber Court-house jobs, Twombly outrages, and other indignities will they be required to submit to, from the corrupt and dangerous men who dominate our politics, plunder our tax-payers, and threaten to extinguish what is left of our liberties?

As the NEW-YORK TIMES has bravely and successfully planted itself between the people and these enemies of their rights, will it not edify them with some further light on these inquiries?

Must there not be a line drawn somewhere beyond which the usurpation of demagogues may not pass? If not, we are clearly reduced to the humiliating confession that the supremacy of the people has passed away, and that there is no longer any protection against the organized rapacity of political bandits, nor any assignable limit to the insane despotism of a corrupt party frenzied with a sense of power.

It is perfectly plain that, the purpose of the Tweed oligarchy in throwing out Mr. TWOMBLY, is to make sure of the majority needed at Albany for carrying out their legislative programme. Having decided that certain ends must, at all hazards, be accomplished, they go straight to the work, utterly unscrupulous as to the means employed, and reckless as to the consequences. Whenever, in their frantic career, more power is needed, they have only to seize it, and the desired result is assured.

Now, if the voters of an Assembly District may be virtually disfranchised by a deliberate and premeditated act of party tyranny, it establishes the fact, repeatedly proved before, that there is absolutely no end to the seizure of power by the dictators of Tammany, and no guarantee left to the people against the invasion of their original and inherent rights. How is it possible not to perceive that the same despots who virtually extinguish the ballot in any one district of the State, are sure to repeat the tyranny in others, whenever it suits their purpose? How is it possible for any one of our half-million voters not to realize that the faction which calls itself the Democratic Party has already, by a series of glaring usurpations, stamped out self-government in the Empire State, and reared its own supremacy over the prostrate sovereignty of the people?

Is not the situation, then, at once critical and startling, and does it not raise the serious inquiry, whether the time is not near at hand when the continued submission of the people will become impossible? One thing is certain—the State of New-York is no longer a republic. To call it so is simple irony, and does not help the case. The problem of our deliverance is indeed, one of national importance, and cannot long remained unsolved. Is there not, Sir, in your opinion, some remedy equal to the emergency? Is there not some course of action, at once definite and efficient, by which the people may yet recover their plundered rights and their departed power? CONRAD WILSON.

SPRINGVALE, Rockland County, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

Public Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The notice taken of a former communication of mine by two or three correspondents induces me to trouble you further with another, and leads me to hope that a subject of such vital, pressing importance does command public attention. It is certainly remarkable to what extent the question of education is being agitated; it is in fact *la question du jour*. For about thirty years we have had established a system of free schools, munificently endowed, the pride and hope of our citizens; and though the expenses be great, yet none are more cheerfully borne. The very fact, however, of this liberal provision constitutes not a small danger to the schools, for it is too frequently the case that when money is liberally granted for the support of any institution, that its efficiency and benefits are estimated too often by the magnitude of the endowment, and people complacently assure themselves that all is well because they tax themselves liberally to support it. Here, I assert, is our great danger. School-rooms have been built, school-books provided, and methods of instruction improvised; and it has been taken for granted that the machinery of education would work itself, as if there had been a living spirit in its wheels.

There is too much cause to fear that the same political bias and traffic which enter into every one of our institutions may soon control and permeate our public school system, and check its efficiency; and greater cause to fear that their interests and regulation may fall into hands, whose ideas of teaching "the young idea how to shoot" are as expanded and intelligent as their instincts are pure and exalted. I cannot take up your space with any extended remarks, but will endeavor succinctly to direct attention to three points:

1. TEACHERS.—Are they carefully trained for their positions? Are they appointed after due examination and inquiry as to their reputations? Are they sure that ability and faithfulness will insure consideration and promotion?

It is utterly impossible to expect results from any educational system where teachers have not careful preliminary training, and where they stand in danger that some political grudge or personal pique may jeopardize their position and prospects. Strict rules for the appointment and removal of teachers should be laid down; it should be a *sine qua non* that they have some experience or training in a normal school for their work. In the systems of Prussia and Holland, their first care is for the education of the teacher, who has a strict apprenticeship to go through for his work; he is made to feel that it is a profession; he is provided in Holland with a pension at the age of sixty, of two-thirds of his salary. Something must be wrong in our system that represses the individuality of the teacher. He is a mere signal-man of a system. If he is a person of culture and ability as a teacher, he is cramped by a groove into which he has got to run. He has to produce certain results, to drill his class to a fixed standard, and less than that he fails. Is it not strange that out of the two thousand and more teachers in this City we have so little interchange of thought, experience or suggestion? One would imagine that a body of this number would have periodical public meetings for discussion, for arousing interest in their work, for aiding one another by suggestion and experience, and giving to the public, through the Press, enlightened views on matters of education.

2. STUDIES.—Can we not afford to have any more liberal instruction in our schools than the three R's? We should have strict attention paid to natural science. I think in every school there should be philosophical apparatus, and the principal or some teacher of the school required once a week or so to give instructive, simple lectures on physics. In a country such as ours, with its large physical resources, a little acquaintance with physical laws is highly desirable. In the curriculum of the schools, natural history should occupy a prominent place, and its study be made obligatory.

3. DISCIPLINE.—In a large City, with its varied population and its numbers of neglected youth under very bad home influence or none at all, there is no more momentous question than this. It is intimately connected with our social order and well-being. Discipline is to education what the track is to the locomotive, what the scaffolding is to the edifice. It is not a question of mere order and attention in the schools, but rather whether a number of incorrigible pupils are to have any education at all; for if expulsion be the punishment for extreme viciousness or incorrigibility, the education of the expelled is lost, and in this way the ranks of the ignorant are increased; and besides, in many cases this is the very end the pupil desires for his conduct. As the sentiment of the time, and the regulations of the schools are against corporal punishment, we must devise some effective check, something that will be an adequate deterrent to vicious pupils, and save teachers from the harassing vexation they suffer from this class. It is useless to hand them over to parental correction; that they have not, or despise. For this class I would have a law empowering a School Board, on due examination and proof, to detain a pupil in solitary confinement from his home for a short time. If the parental control is sufficient to make him submissive to the school discipline, no necessity then for this process; but where there is a total neglect or inability of home influence, I hold it is the duty of society to supply the parental authority, and protect both the pupil and itself from the consequences of his vicious conduct. PROPHET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

The Late Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to the late accident on the Hudson River Road, there is one specific preventive for a car's "jumping the track," and as far as I know, but one. It consists in placing two buffers at each end of the cars, one on each side, with the coupling in the middle. This coupling is taken up perfectly tight, so that the buffers on the front end of one car are brought into close contact with those on the rear end of the one in front of it. By this means the whole train is made rigid, and no one car can possibly leave the track. This two-buffer system, with central coupling, is the best method of securing rigidity, but even our American single-buffer connection could be made much safer than it now is, by tight coupling.

The reason why cars are not coupled in this manner is that it increases considerably the draft of the train, particularly on curves, and on portions of the track where the rails are not in true alignment. ST. ETIENNE.

Street Crossings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not a part of the duty of the street-cleaning contractors to keep the cross-walks clear of snow and ice? It certainly should be somebody's duty, for the condition of those walks at present, and during the past ten days, is and has been simply a disgrace to the City. We daily see people falling by reason of the slippery ridges of ice which appear opposite almost every corner. Some official fledgling is constantly notifying us to clear our sidewalks and gutters, which is all very proper. Should he not also see to the cross-walks? A SUFFERER.

How a Dog Saved a Man's Life.

A pleasant little story, of which the hero is a well-trained setter-dog, comes from Quincy, Ill., and the *Whig* of that city tells it as follows:

"The dog usually sleeps at night in a kennel in the rear of the house. On Thursday night last, about 10 o'clock, as his owner went to his room in the second story on the front side of the building, (the lights below being extinguished,) he heard his dog come beneath the window, and set up a most earnest constant barking, and it seemed to him that there was an unusual tone to the animal's voice. Supposing that there were intruders on the premises, he opened the window and called out to 'Rip' to 'watch 'em.' The dog, instead of starting off under the orders, continued to bark, jumping up against the wall of the house beneath the window, evidently desiring that his master should come down. The gentleman went down, and as soon as he reached the outer door was met by the dog, who, still barking, ran toward the rear of the dwelling. His master following, found his hired man lying on the ground, helpless and unconscious. He had, as he afterward stated, stepping out from the kitchen, fallen upon the ice, his head striking a stone step and cutting a fearful gash in his scalp. He had to be carried into the house, and it was some hours before he recovered his senses; in fact, he is still suffering from the effects of the wounds."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Maiden's Prayer—an engagement ring.

An Episcopal lady in Philadelphia has given a costly communion service to the West Philadelphia Presbyterian Church.

That remarkably pleasant and attractive depot in New-Haven is visited by six or seven thousand railroad travelers every day.

Gen. A. L. LONG, late of the Confederate Army, is very ill at his home in Bedford, Va., and can scarcely recover.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Wednesday. Over 200 deaf mutes were present.

The members of the Bar of Kentucky are, almost unanimously, in favor of the admission of negro testimony.

Hon. WILLIAM H. BARNUM has been renominated for election to Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth District of Connecticut.

Three thousand Baltimoreans make boots and shoes for the wholesale trade, and last year they turned out $4,000,000 worth.

A resident of Connecticut boasts that for eighty-four consecutive years he has eaten his Thanksgiving dinner in the same house.

The Andrew statue will be unveiled in Boston on Tuesday morning next. Hon. WILLIAM GRAY will present it to the State, and Gov. CLAFLIN will respond.

A bill is before the Legislature of Wisconsin authorizing the admission of both a husband and his wife as witnesses in all cases wherein they are interested parties.

A Texas paper reports that since September last 119,000 people, with 1,664 wagons, have emigrated from Tennessee and Georgia into the Lone Star State.

The failure of CHARLES A. SINDALL, a prominent cotton-buyer of Macon, Ga., is reported, but his assets will cover a large portion of his liabilities.

It is insisted, in Ohio, that VALLANDIGHAM's friends will press him as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, next Winter.

Subscriptions for the proposed Museum of Fine Arts in Boston are to be taken for any amount, from $1 upward. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for soliciting subscriptions in Europe.

Troy merchants complain that their correspondents in this City failed to receive remittances sent to them in the mail from that city on the 19th of January, and that inquiry has failed to elicit any information in regard to the manner of their disappearance.

The Republican State Central Committee of New-Hampshire has issued its usual annual address, setting forth the importance of the coming election, and calling for a full vote, that the party may triumphantly win their twenty-first consecutive victory.

The Boston *Times* expects the New-Yorkers to beat the citizens of the Hub in the race for free markets, but it finds consolation in the thought that we shall give the Boston City Government opportunity to spend a few thousand dollars now and then in sending committees to see how they work.

The planters in Louisiana and Mississippi are reported to be actively making arrangements to secure white laborers for the next crop, and the supply fails to meet the demand. The demand for white servant-girls in these States is also very great, and good ones are paid from $20 to $25 a month.

Chief-Justice BELLOWS, of New-Hampshire, in opening Court, recently, condemned in very decided terms the various illegal means used to swindle people at church fairs, and said that as they were indictable offenses, the officers failed to do their duty when they suffered them to pass unnoticed.

The case of Rulloff *vs.* The People—on application of the counsel of EDWARD H. RULLOFF, to the General Term of the Supreme Court, at Albany, for a new trial—came before the Court on Wednesday, and on application of his counsel, its consideration was postponed to Wednesday next.

A committee of three physicians, appointed by the San Francisco Medical Society at the request of many parents and tax-payers, have visited the principal public schools, and have been convinced that the course of study is too severe and trying and the amount of exercise allowed too little for the health of the pupils.

Among the lodgers at the Station-house in Alexandria, Va., on Sunday night, was a young and beautiful woman, apparently well-educated, who stated that she was in pursuit of her husband, who had deserted her in New-York, carrying off with him all her jewelry, and leaving her without one cent. She had managed to trace him as far South as that city, where all evidence of him was lost.

A San Francisco paper gives a report that certain Democratic politicians have laid a nice scheme to defeat the renomination of Gov. HAIGHT. The northern portion of the State is to be "put up" for Congressman JOHNSON, and San Francisco, with what else can be secured, for Ex-Mayor McCOPPIN. Compromise then is to give the former the nomination for Governor, and the latter for Lieutenant-Governor.

One former student at Phillips Exeter Academy, who was asked to contribute to the fund to replace the building recently burned, remarked that his academical career was marked by three suspensions, and was finally ended by his being expelled. After debate it was agreed that $25 for each punishment was cheap enough, and $100 was added to the building fund.

BRET HARTE was to leave San Francisco on the 2d inst., to take up his residence permanently in the East. The papers speak regretfully of his departure, and the *Alta* says, that during his long residence in California he has established, not only a brilliant reputation as a literary man, but more enduring and hearty friendship than most men gain in his department of life.

The excitement in York, S. C., which threatened to lead to a serious outbreak, has been ended by the action of Gen. C. L. ANDERSON, commanding the State Militia. He ordered that the arms furnished to the negro military company should be returned to the Sheriff. It is said the officers of the company suggested this course, to promote the public welfare by securing the preservation of peace.

Gen. C. H. MORGAN, who has lately been placed in command of the United States troops at Raleigh, N. C., has been investigating the Robeson County troubles, and, the papers of that State say, is of the opinion that the citizens can, by united, determined, and organized action, rid themselves of the gang of outlaws committing outrages there. Such action, he thinks, they should take at once, and he promises that the troops shall give assistance when called upon by the civil authorities.

The Kennebec *Journal* calls upon the ship-builders of Maine to realize the fact that very little of the material now used is obtained within the limits of the State, and that they have almost nothing to put into wooden vessels even, except labor and capital. As a leading interest, it continues, the day of ship-building is past, and the people of Maine should turn their attention to agriculture and manufactures, the two great resources upon which the State is ultimately to rely for prosperity.

The Boston *Journal* tells this: Mr. BENJAMIN E. BATES, President of the Bank of Commerce, who had been summoned as a witness in the Superior Court, failing to appear, a capias was issued and placed in the hands of an officer, who brought him into Court Friday morning. [illegible] was imposed. Upon hearing the sentence Mr. BATES exclaimed: "That's right, Judge," and, drawing his pocket-book, was about to pass the dollars to his Honor, when his attention was directed to the Sheriff as the proper person to receive the cash.

A clergyman in Maine, who proposed to devote a portion of his time to labors in the town of Brooks, applied to the railroad company for a pass, and received a reply from the President of the road to the following effect: "This company is disposed to lend all possible aid toward the advancement of the Gospel. It recognizes especially the need of regenerating influences and a change of heart in the field of your proposed labors at Brooks, which town has repudiated its subscription to this road. With the hope that your prayers and exhortations may be efficacious to that end, I inclose the pass asked for."

THE WEST POINT TROUBLES.

Incidents of Gen. Upton's Academical Career—Reminiscences by Gen. Kilpatrick—The Latter's Views of the Present Difficulties.

From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, Feb. 8.

Sitting beside Gen. KILPATRICK at breakfast, yesterday morning, the great cavalry leader referred to the West Point imbroglio in very nearly the following words: "I have been reading the editorial in this morning's *Dispatch* on 'West Point and its Scandals,' and, had the editors known Gen. UPTON as well as I do, I don't think they would charge him with pusillanimity. I entered the Academy with UPTON in the Summer of '57, was his familiar associate until our graduation, and have known him intimately since. Indeed, no one can know him more thoroughly than I. His prominent characteristic is the readiness with which he assumes a responsibility. He never shirks an unpleasant duty, however disagreeable, and there isn't a single gram of the truckling element in his constitution. To give you a better idea of the man, I will narrate a few facts from our class history. In all educational institutions of any considerable age and prominence, there are customs and laws established by the students, and handed down from class to class, more rigorous in their action than any restraints imposed by faculties or commandants. Among these self-imposed regulations, at the 'Point,' was one which forbade the discussion of politics. The violation of this regulation was met with that severest of punishments, social ostracism. UPTON, who hailed from an abolition district in Western New-York, refused to subscribe to the almost universal sentiment of the class, and persisted in giving utterance to his anti-slavery opinions upon all occasions. As a consequence, he was 'cut' by the entire class, with the exception of three, and the petty insults heaped upon him were of the most annoying description. There are very few men who would have dared to express their sentiments under such aggravating circumstances. But UPTON was as brave as a lion, and spoke his mind fearlessly on all questions. I will give you an instance of his personal bravery. A cadet named GIBBS, from South Carolina, had made some disparaging remarks concerning UPTON, which, coming to his ears, he resolved to resent. One noon, as we were drawn up preparatory to marching to the mess-room, UPTON stepped out from his position on the right of the battalion, walked deliberately down the line to the extreme left, where GIBBS was standing, and asked him if he had used the language attributed to him. Upon receiving an affirmative reply he brought his hand down on the face of the villifier with a ringing slap, and instantly a score of high-toned Southerners pounced upon the daring UPTON, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he was rescued from their clutches by those who were willing to see fair play. It is sometimes supposed that the Southerner is the embodiment of chivalry, but instead of conforming to our Northern idea of fair fighting, which scorns to take advantage of numbers or weakness, these fire-eating bloods swoop down on an opponent ten to one and crush him by brute force. UPTON was acquainted with this amiable characteristic of the young gentlemen, and he knew that he was carrying his life in his hand when he walked down the line to slap GIBBS' face, and I call it a pretty plucky thing for one to do with all the odds against him, and only three friends in the Academy. I mention these incidents to illustrate the independence of character and personal bravery of the man. And no one acquainted with Gen. UPTON will say that he refrained from punishing the First Class in the late disturbance because the ring-leaders of the mischief were sons of GRANT and FARRAGUT. It was simply an error in judgment. Had he considered the First Class subjects for severe discipline, he would not have hesitated an instant in ordering for them the most rigorous punishment.

"And now one word relative to the offense of the First Class. I hold that their action was in the interest of morality and good order. Lying, for which the three Fourth Class cadets were hazed, is one of the meanest of vices, and seldom tolerated at the Academy. As a rule, West Pointers are the most truthful of men. I never knew but one graduate of West Point to lie habitually, and he (naming a once prominent Union General) is the most accomplished liar in my whole circle of acquaintances. Lying is regarded at West Point with the utmost contempt, and the First Class were simply expressing the general sentiment of the Academy in their summary treatment of the transgressors. I am sorry this thing has got into Congress, for it will be used to the disadvantage of the institution. There are some men in Congress, who were volunteer Generals during the war, who are particularly bitter against our Military Academy.

"This difficulty might have been easily adjusted. A cadet dislikes, above all other punishments, to be put back in his course. Suppose, then, the members of the First Class are put back one year, and the Second Class is allowed to graduate with a brevity of rank. This would meet all the requirements of justice.

"Gen. UPTON has held a position very hard to fill. During the war all good officers were needed in the field, and the Academy was left in charge of inferior men. A spirit of insubordination was developed in consequence which must be slowly eradicated. Gen. UPTON is the author of our present system of infantry tactics—the best in the world—and a most excellent disciplinarian. At the early age of thirty-three he may justly be considered one of the most brilliant, as well as the most successful, military men of the day, and it is absurd to suppose that his treatment of the First Class was influenced by other than the purest motives. His reputation is already gained, and is quite beyond the power, for good or ill, of President, Cabinet or Congress."

A Lively Picture of the King of Italy in Rome—From one of Miss Alcott's Letters.

Miss LOUISA M. ALCOTT, the famed and admired author of *Little Women* and *The Old-Fashioned Girl*, who is now in Rome, has been writing some charming letters to her friends at home about what she has seen, heard and experienced abroad. Some of these letters the Boston *Transcript* is printing, and from one describing the visit of VICTOR EMMANUEL to Rome, we extract the following:

"Of course we rushed up to the Quirinal at once, though it rained hard. Before the palace stood a crowd waiting eagerly for the first sight of the King, and cheering heartily every one who went in or out. There was a great flurry among the officials, and splendid creatures in new uniforms flew about in all directions. Grand carriages arrived, bringing the high and mighty to welcome the King. Gen. MARMORA, looking like a seedy French rowdy, went in and out, full of business. DORIAS and COLLONAS gladdened our plebeian eyes, and we cheered everything, from the Commander-in-Chief to somebody's breakfast, borne through the crowd by a stately 'Jeames' in a splendid livery. We stood one mortal hour in a pelting rain and then retired, feeling that the sacrifice of our best bonnet was all that could reasonably be expected of a free-born American. We consoled ourselves by putting out LAVINIA's fine Italian banner, supported by our two little ones proudly bearing the Stars and Stripes, and much perplexing the boys and donkeys who disport themselves in the Piazza Barberini. Feeling that neuralgia would claim me for its own if I went out, I sat over the fire and read *Roma di Roma*; while M. and A. took a carriage and chased the King all over the city, till they caught him at the Capitol. They had a fine view of him as he came down the steps of the Capitol, through a mass of people cheering frantically and whisking the streets with waving handkerchiefs.

"My enthusiastic damsels mounted up with the driver, and cheered with all their hearts, as well they might, for it certainly was a sight to see. They had another view of the King on the balcony of the Quirinal, for the people clamored so for another sight of '*Il Re*' that the Pope's best velvet hangings were hastily spread on the balcony, and VICTOR EMMANUEL came out, and bowed to his people, 'who stood on their heads with rapture,' as one young lady expressed it. He was in citizen's dress, and looked like a stout, brown, soldierly man, M. said. He hates ceremony and splendor, and would not have the fine apartments offered him, but chose a plain room, and said: 'Keep the finery for my sons, if you like; I prefer this.' He asked the city fathers to give the money they intended to spend on welcoming him to the poor. But they insist on giving him a Roman welcome when he comes on the 10th. He only passed one day here, and went back to Florence last night at 1. All Rome was at the station to see him off. La- [illegible]

"We are preparing to decorate our balcony for the 10th, and have our six windows full of [illegible] for our rooms are directly [illegible] he will pass by, and our balcony [illegible] where two great arenas are now [illegible]. The prudent A. suggests that we let [illegible] windows and make our fortunes, but [illegible] and intend to hurrah our best for the 'honest man,' as they call VICTOR EMMANUEL, [illegible] high praise for a king.

"I hope the new year opens well and [illegible] with you. I was just getting well [illegible] work on 'L. M.' when [illegible] news of [illegible] death came to darken our [illegible] and unsettle my mind. But I now have a [illegible] for work stronger than before; and if the [illegible] can be written it shall be, for the [illegible] the two dear little men now left to my care [illegible]"

THE SKATING CONGRESS.

Election of Officers—Revised Constitution—Final Adjournment.

The second meeting of the Skating Congress took place yesterday afternoon and evening at the reception hall of the Brooklyn Skating Rink, and after a rather lengthy and interesting session the Congress closed their proceedings and adjourned until the Winter of 1872. The meeting yesterday was called to order at 3 P. M., by Mr. DUPIGNAC, the Chairman of the previous meeting, and on calling the roll representatives responded from the New-York, Empire City and Brooklyn Skating Clubs, the Brooklyn Rink Association and the Capitoline Skating Lake. The Congress proceeded to an election of officers, with the appended result:

President, A. J. Dupignac, of the New-York Club; First Vice-President, C. H. Fuller, of Boston Club; Second Vice-President, G. H. Brady, of Brooklyn Club; Third Vice-President, H. C. Williams, of Empire City Club; Fourth Vice-President, Sol. D. Baylis, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fifth Vice-President, J. H. A. Hervey, of Springfield, Mass.; Meteorologist, E. B. Cook, New-York Club.

Executive Committee—Messrs. James B. Norris, Brooklyn Rink Association; Francis Smith, New-York; R. H. Lyman, Toronto; H. H. Warne, Syracuse, and E. C. Purcell, Rochester.

The report of the Committee of Rules was received, and the revised constitution was adopted, each section being acted upon as read. The new constitution provides for the election of each officers as presented above, and the basis of representation includes skating clubs, rinks, parks and other skating associations; the clause of the previous constitution allowing honorary members the power to vote being repealed. The new constitution also makes the Executive Committee the business body of the Congress. The annual dues were fixed at $5, and the Presidents of regular skating clubs in correspondence with the Congress were declared honorary members of the Skating Congress of 1871-72. The report of the Committee also included a revision of the rules governing the championship skating contests, which were amended in many important particulars, the rules being too lengthy for present publication. The proceedings of the session are well calculated to lead to a permanent national skating association, and at the next annual meeting of the Congress, there will, no doubt, be a large delegation of representatives present from every skating organization in America. After the close of the proceedings and the passage of a resolution of thanks to the President of the Brooklyn Rink Association, and the proprietor of the Hoffman House, for the use of places of meeting, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole on practical skating, and taking possession of the excellent field of ice provided by Manager CARPENTER, they proceeded to give a fine exhibition of the beauties of the art, Professor E. B. COOK, and Messrs. DUPIGNAC, JENKINS, BRADY, DALLANDE, &c., especially excelling. On to-day the delegates will visit the Brooklyn Rink on the occasion of the ladies' matinée, and also at the Capitoline Lake, and on Monday night the Congressional delegation will be the guests of the New-York Skating Club, on the occasion of the grand fancy-dress carnival to take place on Monday night at the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond.

The Camden Election Riot—Vindication of the New Law.

The conviction of THOMAS SOUDERS, a constable, who was convicted in the United States District Court of New-Jersey for having taken part in the Camden election riot, is regarded as a wholesome example of the value of the recent act of Congress regulating elections. In Newton Township, a suburb of Camden, there are over 300 colored voters, more than one-third of the whole number. They numbered enough to change the result in the county. Being warned of trouble, they resolved to go to the polls early and deposit their votes before any crowd should assemble.

There were two attacks made on them by white men, the first one being made about 10 A. M., under the leadership of JAMES S. HENRY, a Justice of the Peace. The crowd, headed by the latter, rushed into the poll-room and forced the line of colored voters back, and in two minutes had driven every one of them out of the room with clubs and pistols, excepting those who were left wounded on the floor.

At 5 o'clock, another onslaught was made on four unsuspecting black men who came to vote, and who were kicked headlong from the room. The ballot-box was seized at the same time, and was thrown on the floor, where the crowd trampled it to pieces, scattering the votes in all directions. One of the negroes was so badly injured that he died within a week. Upon a representation of the facts connected with the attacks to United States Attorney KEASBY, that official made an investigation, and worked with such zeal that within a short time twenty-three indictments were found against as many parties, under the nineteenth section of the act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, which provides a penalty for any interference with the rights of suffrage or the duties of election officers. A Justice of the Peace, a constable, a lawyer and an assessor were among the parties indicted.

The case of THOMAS SOUDERS, the constable, was the first one called. His trial opened on the 25th of January, 1871, and concluded on the 4th day of February, with a verdict of guilty. District-Attorney KEASBY appeared for the Government. The evidence was of the most conclusive character, and was in a large degree worked up by the Secret Service men, acting under direction of Col. WHITLEY. District-Attorney KEASBY has signified his intention of bringing the remaining twenty-two cases to a speedy trial, being confident that, from the evidence now in the hands of the Government, the result will be the same as has attended the trial of SOUDERS.

Result of the Examination at the College of the City of New-York.

The following is a summary of the report of the Faculty on the result of the examination of classes which took place at the College of the City of New-York last week. It will be understood that in this semi-annual examination for promotion, the rule is, that if a scholar is deficient in any three subjects he is expelled from his class and goes into the one next below, except in cases of members of the Introductory Class, who are expelled from the College, there being no classes below them. In other words, they go back to the grammar school. If the pupil be deficient in but one subject, and grossly deficient in that, it is left optional with the Professors to dispose of him. It sometimes occurs that a pupil is very proficient during the term, but fails at the examination. In such cases he has an appeal to the Faculty, and may be re-examined. When a pupil is expelled, he may apply again for examination and readmission at the next term. The number of non-proficients shown by the report is by no means an unusually large one. The report is as follows:

Senior Class, 21 members, all advanced; Junior Class, 53 members, 1 sent down; Sophomore Class, 58 members, 3 sent down; Freshman Class, 111 members, 21 sent down; Introductory Class, 236 members, 87 expelled from the College, leaving the classes numerically as follows: Senior Class, 21; Junior Class, 49; Sophomore Class, 51; Freshman Class, 126; Introductory Class, 243, and 87 expelled or sent back to the grammar schools.

Interview With Ware, the Camden Parricide—He is Still Impenitent.

A Philadelphia reporter, desirous of interviewing JOHN WARE, recently convicted of the willful murder of his father in Camden, asked permission of Judge WOODHULL a day or two ago, but was refused. He was, however, permitted to see the prisoner, in company with the keeper. The latter questioned WARE at the reporter's prompting. The culprit said he felt pretty well, and did not want to see any minister, yet, as he had changed his mind on that subject. To another question by the jailer, he said he had a conversation with a person on the previous day, and told him, "I killed my father, and would do it again." The latter then asked him did he kill his father with the first shot; and he replied, "Yes; the old —— never gasped."

Personal.

Capt. Finotti, Italian Consul at Boston; Hon. J. M. Warnock, of Georgia; Dr. S. J. Laford, of San Francisco; Hon. E. S. Prescott, of Chicago; Hon. F. A. Taft, of Massachusetts, and W. H. Little, of Kentucky, are at the Astor House. Gen. John B. Gray, of St. Louis; Lieutenant-Commander Hanford, of the United States Navy, and Gen. Forrest, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commander Meade, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Israel Lawton, of Albany; Gen. W. H. Streeter, of Michigan; F. Bradford, of Washington, and E. C. Chapman, of Rockville, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. B. Cornell, of Washington, and Gen. Daly, of Alabama, are at the Southern Hotel. Hon. H. S. Shapleigh, of Massachusetts, and Hon. James E. Kellogg, of Croton Falls, are at the St. James Hotel.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

Francis Gerry Fairfield on Positivism and Prof. Huxley.

The rooms of the Liberal Club, Plimpton Building, on Stuyvesant-street, were pretty well filled last evening; the order of the evening being the reading of a paper, by Mr. F. G. FAIRFIELD, on "The Points of Contact between Auguste Comte and the New Philosophy," (so called) as interpreted by HUXLEY, SPENCER and TYNDALL. Having been introduced by the President, Mr. FAIRFIELD commenced by reviewing Prof. HUXLEY's paper on the "Scientific Aspects of Positivism," constituting a portion of his recent volume of "Lay Sermons." The lecturer took exception to HUXLEY's position in relation to COMTE's law of the three stages. Not that he argued with the latter in the position that all thought had begun in the fictional stage, progressing through the metaphysical to the scientific. He coincided with HUXLEY in the assertion that physics, metaphysics and theology had coexisted through the whole history of speculation, but did not think the Professor had proved it. The analogy between historical progress and personal progress, from infancy or boyhood to manhood, was a misleading analogy, and could not be relied upon as demonstrating anything. Criticism must settle the question by reference to fact, not by reference to supposed subjective experience. The oldest systems were no doubt religious systems—systems of mythology, not systems of philosophy. The Avesta, the sacred books of the Hindoos, the Eddas of the ancient Goths, as well as the Semitic books, must be regarded as religious rather than theological, even so with the Greeks. An older mythology embalmed in the works of HOMER, had preceded all philosophical speculation. The oldest schools of speculation were the Eleatic, Ionic and Pythagorean—Greek, all of them. The first was strictly metaphysical, and had anticipated by nearly three thousand years the leading propositions of HEGEL. The second was purely materialistic, concerning itself with the hyle, or physical matter of the universe. The third was the prototype of modern scientific speculation, and embodied the leading postulates of the modern molecular theorists. Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON's atomic theory had been anticipated by PYTHAGORAS, and Prof. HUXLEY's protoplasmic hypothesis was neither more nor less than a scientific rendering of that which had come down through BUFFON as the hypothesis that all organisms were composed of living molecules. HUXLEY's main idea, that vitality was simply a quality of matter of a certain molecular constitution, had also been substantially anticipated by BUFFON, whose theory of living molecules was traceable to the Greek thinkers. The difference was that modern microscopic investigation had been impressed into service to prove that which to the Greeks was not demonstrable. He did not see, therefore, that the new philosophy could lay claim to originality in its main propositions—except, perhaps, in the idea that mind was a mode of molecular motion, which was open to fatal criticism. It must be remembered, too, that the foundation for this had been laid by HARTLEY in his vibratory hypothesis; and the lecturer did not see that SPENCER in his latest productions had materially improved upon the views of his eminent predecessor. Numerous theories of mind had been entertained. There had once been an old German, who referred all mental operations to the presence of phosphoric acid in the brain; but his Ohne Phosphor Kein Gedanke had been preserved only as proof of how stupid a downright materialist can be without extra effort. In the days of the mesmeric sensation, a notion that mind was nothing but electricity had had its run. But that had been exploded by HELMHOLTZ; and now science had adopted a molecular theory. What next? If mind was matter, then matter was mind; and the old pantheism of the world-soul had only been resurrected in the new pantheism of molecular activity. After all, what did these speculations amount to? Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON could not even prove that an atom was a ponderable body, and Prof. TYNDALL had quoted M. MORREN's experiment to prove that a body consisting of many atoms of sulphur was imponderable to the extent of eluding the most powerful microscopic instrument. If so, then there was a field of molecular motion quite out of sight of science—a region of the unconditional, to use Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON's phrase, upon which scientists might speculate, but to which the method of observation could not be applied. So matter as well as mind had its region of the unknowable and the unknown; and it was not worth the while to be too positive in one's conclusions. All dogmatism was out of place, for the materialist of the present day could no more tell what matter was than the ancient Ionic could define his hypothetical Hyle. The lecturer then proceeded to a criticism of the subjective basis of positivism and the new philosophy. He did not see that the objective method had settled anything as to the validity of impressions. It had only, through HUME, confessed its inability to settle questions of that sort; and until it could demonstrate its own subjective basis, the term positive, as applied to its conclusions, was a misnomer.

Considerable discussion ensued, after which the Club adjourned.

Relief for France—Contributions Pouring In.

The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in France are coming in rapidly, though from the fact that the books are in the hands of so many persons who are actively engaged in presenting the appeal to our citizens, the returns are not in such a shape that they can now be given to the public. This afternoon a list will be made up for publication showing the entire amounts received to date. The Executive Committee, Messrs. MARSHALL, LANIER and STOKES, are devoting a large proportion of their valuable time to this business, and are energetically pushing it forward. The following communication was addressed to the Chairman of the Produce Exchange Committee:

No. [illegible] NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible]

I beg leave to offer, for the free use of your Committee, free of charge, any or all of the following stores, to be used for the reception and storage of provisions for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of France: No. [illegible] Pearl-street, No. [illegible] Water-street, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Moore-street. WILLIAM PATTERSON.

The Committee now have money with which to buy grain and provisions, places in which to store them, and lighters and elevators with which to put the provisions on board vessels. The following letter shows how the Shakers of New-Lebanon feel about the sufferers in France:

LEBANON, Feb. [illegible]

FRIEND CHARLES LANIER: Seeing by accounts in various papers that there is an effort being made by the citizens of the United States to relieve the sufferings of the poor starving people of France, we have concluded to contribute our mite to the good Christian cause. We have at Canaan Four Corners, New-York, fifty barrels of prime white wheat flour, subject to your order. Please give us full shipping directions, and we forward immediately. Very truly, your friends,

E. FOWLER and BENJAMIN GATES,
Trustees Society of Shakers, Lebanon, N. Y.

The Cotton Exchange to be Removed.

The question of the removal of the Cotton Exchange from its present temporary and narrow quarters to a more suitable permanent location was favorably put to the vote of the actual members of the Exchange, yesterday. The total number of members is [illegible]. Of this number, fifteen were absent from various causes. Of the members in attendance, 137 subscribed their names to a printed form of agreement in favor of, and thirty-eight to a similar form of agreement against, the removal. The question was therefore regarded as having been decided affirmatively and in favor of removing to the Hanover Building, which property, together with the adjoining stores, Nos. 101 and 103 Pearl-street, and No. 54 Stone-street, had been offered to the Association at a sum not to exceed $[illegible]. The entire property thus offered embraces the brown-stone structure known as the Hanover Building, having a front of about [illegible] feet on Hanover-square. The Pearl-street front of the whole property offered is about 64 feet, and the Stone-street front about 77 feet. The rear boundary line extends to some 75 to 80 feet between Pearl and Stone streets. Application is to be promptly made to the State Legislature for an act of incorporation, to include the usual right to hold the real estate in the name of the Association. The present purpose of the management is to complete the purchase at once, and proceed with the necessary alterations as soon as they get possession.

Sabbath Evening Services for the People.

It has been known for some time that the hall of the Cooper Union has been open every Sabbath evening for popular religious services. Every effort has been made to attract to these meetings the great multitude who have no home in the sanctuary, and who are drifting about aimlessly on the Sabbath, or wasting sacred time in mere animal indulgence and sloth. These meetings are conducted on a catholic, unsectarian basis, are entirely distinct from all denominational connection, and are simply designed to make known the plain, practical truths of our common Christianity. It will be seen from the notice in another column that Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL is expected to conduct the services to-morrow evening, and it is hoped that a large audience will be present.

Murderous Assault on a Police Sergeant—Old Scene of the Young Democracy.

On Thursday evening, (as already reported in the TIMES,) as Sergt. CONNOLLY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was walking down Third-avenue, he met a friend, with whom he, not being on duty, went into a liquor-store to take a drink. In the saloon were half a dozen prominent members of the Young Democracy of the Twenty-first Ward, who hold the Sergeant in special dislike since the last election, on account of his alleged opposition to their party in that Ward. One of them, JOHN MARTIN, shoved up against the Sergeant, who told him to keep away. Another of the party, JOSEPH HYSLOP, slapped the Sergeant in the face with his fist. A third rowdy, named THOMAS KIERNAN, then put his foot behind the constable and tripped him. While lying prostrate on the ground, the three beat and kicked him savagely. The Sergeant was so badly abused by the ruffians that he is confined to bed in a dangerous condition. His assailants were arrested yesterday morning, and were committed to answer, by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court.

EXEUNT EXILES.

The Irish Refugees Leave Sweeny's To-day and Retire to Private Life.

The exiles rested yesterday after their labors of the previous day, and Sweeny's Hotel was to all intents and purposes dull, in comparison to what it has been. In the afternoon, however, the arrival of another of the "released," PAGAN O'LEARY, revived the drooping spirits of the "hangers-on." He came in the Algeria, and had a never-failing fund of anecdote connected with his prison experience to relate. He had ample opportunities and many willing auditors, and was the admired centre of many an open-mouthed, attentive group in the lobbies, parlors and bar-rooms. He is, however, a little behind time, and is not regarded as much of a "lion." Besides him, a few private visitors made up the total of interest for the Fenians yesterday.

To-day will be occupied by the exiles in answering the few addresses remaining unanswered, and in bidding adieu to the New-York public as its guests, for to-night most of them will leave the hotel and go to their future residences as private citizens. But this is not to be altogether the last of them. They reassemble again on Wednesday, to be present at the Brooklyn demonstration, which will probably be the last of them so far as the New-Yorkers are concerned. In the meanwhile the Irish at Dobb's Ferry tender a reception to Capt. MCCLURE and any of the others wishing to be further "received." It will take place on Monday next.

Police Offenders.

There were forty complaints against policemen, listened to by Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday. Patrolmen EDWARD ARMSTRONG and JOHN MCGOCKIN, of the Second Precinct, were charged by JAMES R. DAVIS with refusing to arrest a drunken porter, named JOHN DUNN, who had knocked the complainant down in the Post-office, where the latter is employed. DAVIS was attempting to eject DUNN at the time. Referred to the Board.

Patrolmen DANIEL J. FAGAN and MATTHEW MCSHERY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while on reserve duty, lowered themselves, by means of a knotted rope, from a second-story window of the Station-house, and were absent for two hours. Commissioner MANIERRE emphatically expressed his opinion of this Jack Sheppard style of exit and referred the case to the Board. The other cases possessed no interest.

Lawyer Jones' Undying Fame—Scene Before Recorder Hackett.

During a lull in the proceedings, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Lawyer JONES, otherwise Johannes, made the following remarks:

Whereas, some evil-disposed, malicious persons read an affidavit in this Court, sometime ago, tending to blight my spotless reputation in the eyes of my fellow-citizens regarding my conduct in "the Nathan mystery," I beg leave of your Honor that I may be permitted to file my affidavit in contradiction of the whole base calumny, so that future generations yet unborn may look with eyes of the deepest gratitude toward one who, with his great intellectual attainments, and at his own expense, tried to benefit humanity. In the future history of this great American country my undying fame will—

RECORDER (interrupting)—Oh, that will do. Go and file your affidavit whenever you please.

The "Count," feeling snuffed out, said: "Thank your Honor," and hustled out of Court.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 10.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the application of New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School, to vacate an assessment.—I think Judge Brady's decision covered the application. If not, it is proper that it should be heard before him. Referred to him.

Charlotte Hoar vs. William A. Hoar; granted. Vanderburg vs. Bussnell; motion granted and reference ordered.

By Judge Brady.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York vs. Albert Diers; defendant fined $25 for contempt.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

By Judge Freedman.

Orders Granted.

John W. Brown vs. William H. Miller; Philip L. Freneau vs. Julius Ruthman; Christian G. Moritzes vs. William Hurds; Michael Gardner vs. John Kaust; Isidore Blascoel vs. Samuel Barg; Abraham Rosenthal vs. Conrad Wendel et al.; Thomas Brown vs. Henry Mardenville; Thomas E. Smith vs. James McCormick et al.; Francis L. Hedenberg vs. The American Society Club; Catharine S. Miller vs. John L. Payson.

The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. James H. Elmore; see opinion with Clerk.

William A. Engerman vs. Eunice P. Engerman; summons, proof of service of the same, and affidavit of no answer, must be handed up.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 10.

By Judge Robinson.

McDonald vs. Titus; motion denied with $10 costs.

Bailey vs. Kipp; motion denied with $10 costs.

Eugene Bertholet, by her guardian, Henry Dram, vs. Gertrude Hardy; motion to continue injunction denied; order for preliminary injunction vacated with $10 costs.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Fitch & Co. vs. Woodworth; motion granted. Bagelson vs. Hessels; extra allowance of $100 granted.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—FEB. 10.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Joannes vs. Anderson—On contract; judgment for plaintiff $628 80 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Korn vs. Sanger—On contract; judgment for plaintiff $[illegible] and costs, and $25 allowance.

Baron vs. Magnin—On contract; judgment for plaintiff $[illegible] and costs, and $25 allowance.

Bradstreet vs. Schonberg—On contract; judgment for plaintiff $168 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Tiffany vs. Flagg—On contract; judgment for plaintiff $64 50 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Williams vs. Fuller—On contract; judgment for plaintiff $165 34 and costs, and $25 allowance.

Hatch vs. Smith—On contract for rent; judgment for plaintiff $709 28 and costs, and $25 allowance.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar, for Monday, Feb. 13: Nos. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 10.

Before Judge Brady.

A SALOON-KEEPER IN CONTEMPT.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York vs. Albert Diers.—Under a statute to that effect, the plaintiff instituted proceedings to recover a fine against the defendant for keeping a saloon in the Bowery without license, at the same time obtaining an injunction prohibiting him from doing business until a license was obtained. The defendant disregarded the injunction, and on a motion to punish him for contempt, Judge BRADY has rendered a decision as follows:

The defendant has been guilty of contumacious conduct in violating the injunction, but he seems to have been acting under the advice of counsel—advice given under erroneous impressions of the law. This, I understand, to be his excuse—the erroneous impressions of the counsel—in my conclusion. Without discussing the merits of this excuse, and not intending to regard it as a precedent for future cases, I think it a proper exercise of discretion in this case, under the circumstances, to impose as a fine the sum of $25, to be paid to the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days, and with the condition added that the defendant desist upon the settlement of the order herein, from disobedience to the injunction which he has violated.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 10.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Samuel N. Pike vs. Benjamin F. Vosburg.—This action was brought to recover the amount due upon a lease as rent, for the payment of which the defendant became surety. It was claimed on behalf of defendant that the lessee did not occupy the premises, and that the agent, James E. Edwards, had sub-let the premises for a less sum, and had agreed to discharge the defendant on his agreement to pay the difference in the rent, the second renting being for a less sum, and that he had paid this difference. The plaintiff had made certain repairs upon the premises for the sub-tenant, and it was claimed that this act was one of recognition of tenancy. It further appeared that the original lessee had collected rent of the second tenant, tending to show that the relation of landlord and tenant continued to exist between him and the plaintiff, and that the surety was not discharged. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $705 30.

Brown & Eaton for plaintiff; E. A. Hulet for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 10.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

INTERESTING QUESTION AS TO COMPOSITION DEEDS.

Hayward vs. Stein.—The defendant, in 1868 procured a composition deed to be signed, by which the creditors agreed to take thirty-three per cent., which the plaintiff signed. The defendants tendered performance within the time, but the plaintiff refused to accept, alleging as a reason that others had got more. The plaintiff brought an action for the full amount of the original debt. Upon the trial, the defendant attempted to impeach the validity of the composition deed by showing, first, a parol agreement that the plaintiff should get as much as others; second, that defendants paid one of his creditors more than the amount set out in the deed. The defendant contended that in the absence of fraud the mere fact that others got more is not sufficient to void the instrument, and that the deed containing no clause that all the creditors must sign so that none should get more than that set out in the deed, it was binding on the plaintiff, in any event entitled to judgment for the amount agreed to be paid by the deed. The Court differ. The plaintiff then contended that he was in ed with counsel, and held that the original debt was merged by signing the composition deed, and a tender having been duly made before action, and within the proper time, the plaintiff could only claim through the instrument itself.

By direction of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Chase, Rice & Holt for plaintiff; A. Blumenstiel for defendant.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—FEB. 10.

Before Judge McCue and a Jury.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

Isabella Gill vs. John McNamee, Sheriff, et al.—This action, which has been on trial for several days, resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiff sued to recover $5,000, the value of a stock of dry goods seized by the Sheriff under warrants of attachment issued in favor of Haggerty & Co., J. H. Spellman & Sons, and several other prominent firms in this City, to satisfy claims against one Andrew W. Gill, claiming that the sale of the goods attached by him to the plaintiff was fraudulent and void as against his creditors. It appeared that the vendor, while insolvent and owing $173,000, with but $48,000 in assets with which to pay his debts, made the sale to the plaintiff, the wife of his managing clerk, Thomas Gill, upon a credit, taking her notes in payment, which the vendor afterwards turned over to a Mrs. Powers in part satisfaction of an alleged indebtedness to her. That the plaintiff was irresponsible when she purchased, and Mrs. Powers was a relative, whose husband had been engaged in his life-time in oil speculations with Andrew N. Gill. That this sale was followed by a general assignment of a stock of goods in New-York to one Brett, a clerk of the assignor, who, with others, was preferred for more than the entire assets would pay, and that this assignment had been set aside as fraudulent by the Courts in New-York, before Judge BRADY, and one of the charges of fraud was the fraudulent sale in question.

Brown & Bates for the defendants; Homer Nelson for plaintiff.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	110¾	400 Pac. Mail..bet. call	42½
500 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new	109¾	400 Del. & Hud. Canal, bet. call	113¼
11,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	109¾	100 Adams Express	67½
25,000 do	109¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	14
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	110	50 Am. Merch. Un. Ex	45½
110,000 do	110	300 United States Ex	44½
40,000 do..........c.	109¾	100 do	44
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	110¼	400 N. Y. C. & H. R. [illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 10-40 Reg.	[illegible]	100 do..bet. call	94¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111½	40,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Cfs.	[illegible]
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	64	20,000 do..bet. call	90½
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new	62	500 Erie R.	22
5,000 do	[illegible]	200 Reading..bet. call	98¾
10,000 N. Car. old bds.	[illegible]	24 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
6,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	117¾
1,000 N. Car. F. A. '68	31	1000 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	23	100 L. S. & Mich. So.	[illegible]
2,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T.	[illegible]	100 do	94¼
4,000 do	[illegible]	100 do..bet. call	94½
1,000 S. Car. 6s, old	[illegible]	100 do..b10	94½
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July	[illegible]	200 Un. Pac. R.	19¾
20,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	[illegible]	100 do	19¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	100 Illinois Central	134
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
5,000 Erie 4th M.	94½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88¼
7,000 Mich. So. S. F. 7s	100	100 C. C. Sul. & Ind.	[illegible]
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	79¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Un. Pac. Ld. G. Bonds	[illegible]	100 N. J. Central	104½
12,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	[illegible]	400 Chic. & R. I.	105½
2,000 A. & T. H. Inc.	75	400 do..bet. call	[illegible]
4,000 Del. L. & W. 1st	[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. Paul	53¼
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Gt. West. 1st	[illegible]	12 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74½
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d	[illegible]	100 Tol. W. & W.	[illegible]
7,000 Alb. & Susq. 3d	91	200 do	[illegible]
10,000 C. & B. I. & P.	[illegible]	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar'd	[illegible]
3,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st	88½	200 Bos. Hart. & Erie	2
3,000 Col. C. & I. C. 2d	61½	150 Chic. & Alton	[illegible]
2,000 L. Shore Div. Bs.	92	300 do	117¾
1,000 N. Mo. 1st M. Bs.	93	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 N. Mo. 1st M.	93	100 do	117½
1,000 Am. D. & I. Co.	96	40 Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7-2-10 conv't.	[illegible]	100 do..bet. call	103¼
10 Continental Bank	94	200 Ohio & Miss.	35
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	106¾	200 do..bet. call	36
100 Canton Co.	73½	50 Morris & Essex	93½
100 Quicksilver Min.	12	6 do	92¾
200 do	12½	400 N. Y. & N. Haven	142½
200 Mariposa Mining	7	100 H. & St. Jo..s30	[illegible]
100 West. Un. Tel.	46	100 do	98¼
200 do..bet. call	46¼	100 Col. C. & Ind. C.	18

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	114½	$5,000 N. C. St. 6s new	23¾
15,000 do	114¼	10,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]
4,000 do	114¾	5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 do	111¼	2,000 C. Pac. G'd bs.	[illegible]
10,000 do..b3	112	10,000 U. Pac. R. 1st	79½
20,000 do	111¼	10,000 C. & Alt. S. F. bs.	100¾
6,000 do	112¼	10,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	88½
5,000 do	112¼	11,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	87½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	[illegible]	500 Quicksilver Min.	12
bd.	111¼	100 Canton Co.	63¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	[illegible]	120 Wells-Fargo Ex	[illegible]
bd.	111¼	100 U. S. Ex..b. c.	44
20,000 do	111¼	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	94½
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new, small	110	300 do..b30	94½
45,000 do	110	400 do..bet. call	94½
25,000 do	110¼	10,000 N.Y.C.&H.R.C.	90¾
35,000 U.S.5-20 R. '65,n.	110¼	100 Erie Railway	22
12,000 U. S. 6s, cur.	112¾	100 Harlem R.	135
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	110	100 Mich. Cen. R.	117¾
65,000 do	110	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c.	94¾
85,000 do	110¼	100 do	94½
1,000 do	110¼	25 Panama R.	70
10,000 U. S. 5s '74, C.	108	400 Clev. & Pitts.	104½
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	110½	300 Chicago & N. W.	75¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110½	200 do	75¾
25,000 do	110¼	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	64½	200 do..bet. call	88¼
2,000 do	64½	200 N. J. Cen. R.	104¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	64¼	100 do	105
3,000 do	64¼	200 Chic. & Rock I.	106¼
20,000 Va. St. R. old	50¼	200 Mil. & St. Paul	53¼
10,000 Va. St. 6s, new	61¾	50 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	95¼
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G'd b's	94½	300 Del. Lack. & W.	103
10,000 N. C. Old bonds	50½	100 Chic. & Alton R.	117¾
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	50½	100 Morris & Es..b. c.	93
		63 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	98¼

FRIDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The Public Funds are advancing rapidly today, both in prices and in demand. The news of the Joint High Commission between England and our Government on the Alabama claims, and other pending differences, has a very happy and significant influence upon our Funds, in connection with the new 5 ℔ cent. Loan offered from the Treasury in exchange for the 6 ℔ cent. 5-20 years Bonds. Another cause of the demand is the cheapness of Money. The surplus Money balances unemployed in Wall-street, and which are daily increasing in amount, naturally seek the very best class of Stocks, in point of security, and as there is really nothing so unqualifiedly safe as Government credits, the effect is first seen in the active inquiry for 5-20s, 10-40s, the long 6 ℔ cents of 1881, and the Currency 6 ℔ cents. The last-named sold up to 112⅞ and accrued interest since January. The Coupon 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Bonds sold as high as 110½ ℔ cent. They are scarce in the market, and as there is understood to be a short interest to the amount of $600,000 or $800,000, the Bonds are not here to close up these contracts, although they might possibly be brought home from Europe to some profit, if time were allowed to make the importation. We hear of no attempt to "corner" the Bonds, but the course recently of the demand and supply seems to have brought about an involuntary scarcity, to the confusion of parties who have borrowed Bonds to be returned on call. The 5-20s of 1867 are also in large demand, and the price advanced to 110@110¼ ℔ cent. The other 5-20s were all firm, and the tendency of the whole list is to higher prices.

The sales of Gold are ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. stiffer than yesterday, 111⅛@111¼ ℔ cent., and the Foreign Exchanges are also firm on the basis of 109⅜ ℔ cent. for sixty days London. Money is lending at from 4 to 6 ℔ cent on call loan to the brokers. The offerings from lenders at these cheap rates are more than equal to the demand.

The Railway market has strongly sympathized with the activity and advance in the Public Funds today, and we have to report an increased business, at better prices than yesterday and the day before. The Bonds of the established Roads, equally with their Stocks, have improved in activity, the Central Pacific Gold 6 ℔ cent. taking the lead at 93¼@93½ ℔ cent., followed by the 7 ℔ cent. Mortgages, in lawful currency, of the Western Roads. The Certificates of the New-York Central advanced to 90¼@90¾ ℔ cent.; the Stock to 94½@94¾ ℔ cent. The Lake Shore Stock, Ohio and Mississippi, the North-Wests, Rock Island and other Western Roads were firmer and higher, while the Miscellaneous Shares advanced on Canton, Quicksilver, the Express lines, Western Telegraph, &c. The Adams Express Company have advertised to pay a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, March 1.

In the Afternoon, the business in the Public Stocks and in Railway Stocks and Bonds was quite active, especially in the Public Funds, for which the demand was large for all descriptions. There was a fair amount of business in the Southern States Bonds without change in prices from yesterday, except in the North Carolinas, which for a day or two past have been looking up, on a speculative movement, said to have been recently organized in the Street, to put the Bonds of the State up. The long 6 ℔ cents of the United States, which cannot be redeemed until after the year 1881, advanced to 114¾ ℔ cent., which price, exclusive of accrued interest since January 1, is equal to 109@109½ ℔ cent. in Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 are selling at the equivalent of 98 ℔ cent. in Gold, and the 5 ℔ cents 10-40s at the equivalent of 96 ℔ cent. Gold.

In the Foreign Exchanges a leading house is drawing 60 days London at 109⅜ ℔ cent., and the Bill Brokers report this as the minimum rate for first-class Bills.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The Wall-street markets, except for Money, were strong; Money is offered at 4@5 ℔ cent. to the leading Brokers, on call loan. Gold is steady, but dull, at 111¼ ℔ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	110¼
American Gold	111⅛	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	64¼
New-York Central and Hudson	94	94½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs.	90⅜	90⅝
Reading Railroad	98⅜	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	106¼	106¼
North-west Common	75	75⅝
North-west Preferred	88	88¼
Pacific Mail	42¼	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	74¼	74⅜
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53¼
Lake Shore	94	94⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	35⅞	36⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅝	63⅛
Western Telegraph	45¾	46⅜
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	86	86⅜
Union Pacific	19⅝	19⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10.

Gold receipts	$570,387 57
Gold payments	1,083,122 56
Gold balance	82,298,615 13
Currency receipts	1,420,138 87
Currency payments	448,330 62
Currency balance	10,907,164 63
Customs	498,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110¼
6 ℔ cent., coup., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67	110¼
5-20 reg.	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110¼
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜	10-40 registered	107⅞
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coupon	110⅜
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s currency	112⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64½	Rhode Island 6s	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	64½	Ark. 6s, Funded	55
Virginia 6s, old	61½	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. I.	57
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61¾	Ohio 6s, '81	101
Virginia 6s, reg., old	50¾	Ohio 6s, '86	102
N. Car. 6s, old	50¼	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
N. Car. F. Act, '66	32	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
N. Car. F. Act, '68	30	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
N. Car. new bds.	23¾	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. Special Tax	20	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s	75	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car. Jan. and July	61½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	106
S. Car. April and Oct.	61½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	106
Missouri 6s	92¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74
Missouri H. & St. J. Is.	92½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds.	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77
Louisiana 8s, Penitent.	70	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	74
California 7s	109	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	74
Connecticut 6s	100¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	75

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & W. C. Conv.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Han. & Naples 1st	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Gt. West. 1st, '88	97½
Erie 1st M.	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	80
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	94	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	94½	Gal. & Chi. ext.	97½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	94½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
Hud. 7s, 2d, '75	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅞
Harlem 1st	101½	Mor. & Essex 1st	101
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	97	Mor. & Essex 2d	94
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds.	91	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117¾	N. J. Cen. new bds.	95½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95
Pac. 7s, guar. by M.	93½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	99
Cen. Pac. Bonds	93½	Clev. & P. 2d	100
U. Pac. 1st bds.	79¾	Clev. & P. 3d	97
U. Pac. L. G. 7s	70	Clev. & P. 4th	79
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	86	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75	105	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94
Alton & T. H. 1st	94½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	81½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	86½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Peninsula R. Bds.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	87½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	102½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 ℔ c. G.	86½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	88½
Lack. & W. Bds.	99½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	61½
Del., L. & W. 1st	105	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	88
Del., L. & W. 2d	97	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	89½
Tol. & W. 1st ext.	97½	Tol., P. & W. 2d	80
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div	79½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 2d	86	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	80½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132	Park	150
Manhattan	150	Central National	102½
Merchants'	113½	Fourth National	106
Mechanics'	135½	Ninth National	110½
America	145	Tenth National	121
City	225	Oriental	120
Phenix	106	Gold Exchange	70
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	113
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Pennsylvania Coal	320
Leather Manuf.	200	American Coal	35
Commerce	117	Spring Mountain Coal	55
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	113	Canton Co., Baltimore	73¾
Broadway	200	Con. Coal of Maryl'd	31
Ocean	85	Western Union Tel.	46¼
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Min. Co.	12¼
American Exchange	114	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	18
Chatham	166	Mariposa Mining Co.	8¼
Hanover	101½	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	8½
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	15
People's	137½	Adams Express	67½
East River	113	Wells-Fargo Express	40
Nassau	107	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	1½
Corn Exchange	125	American M. U. Ex.	45½
Continental	93⅞	Pacific Mail	42⅛
St. Nicholas	110		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	[illegible]
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	116½	116¾
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60⅞
Reading	49⅜	49½
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Catawissa Preferred	38¼	38⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅜	27½
Northern Central	40½	41
Lehigh Navigation	34¼	34⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	87⅜	88

The *Alta California* of Feb. 2 says:

The demand for money for duties has been as follows for the week:

Jan. 26	$2,018 86	Jan. 30	$6,860 97
Jan. 27	5,667 73	Jan. 31	4,283 00
Jan. 28	12,418 79	Feb. 1	9,062 38
Total			$61,147 22
Previously			417,591 11
Total			$476,738 33
Last year			546,063 36
Decrease			$70,324 01

The supply of gold and silver bullion for the month of January has been comparatively as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Deposited at Mint	$1,005,203 00	$1,172,552 52
Exported by rail	443,142 26	288,356 86
Exported via Panama	343,211 74	294,713 61
Exported to China	54,309 75	14,970 00
Total gold	$1,825,363 75	$1,494,622 98
Total silver	850,900 79	577,025 05
Total bullion	$2,745,764 54	$2,071,628 03

This gives a fair increase in the gold product of the month, which is the material for money. The coinage of the Mint this month has been $1,440,000 gold, and $130,000 silver—together, $1,570,000. The gold coin account for this month has been as follows:

	1870.		1871.	
Coinage		$1,060,338 00		$[illegible]
Export	$1,376,656 40		$[illegible]	
Duties	473,785 90—1,760,440 30		373,736 22—	[illegible]
Excess coinage				$[illegible]
Excess demand	$700,441 30			
Paid from City Treasury	150,000 00			382,000 00
Net drain	$550,441 30			
Net supply				$[illegible]

Last year the market lost $550,441 30, currency; this year it has gained $1,116,668 87.

The export of bullion, wheat and corn last year gave $6,631,000 of exchange, and for this year as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Export of gold bullion	$740,029 00	$221,970 48
Export of gold coin	1,209,344 40	55,868 22
Export of silver bullion	280,000 00	577,083 64
Export of wheat	802,846 00	871,425 00
Total	$3,631,269 40	$1,677,384 10

The shipments of treasure have been as follows for the week, and since Jan. 1:

To	1870.	1871.
New-York, per railroad	$365,317 90	$806,375 42
China, per steamer	431,832 11	261,023 28
Japan, per steamer	294,000 00	15,560 00
Previously by steamers	2,324,450 46	31,070 89
Previously by railroad	579,070 24	307,512 64
Total since Jan. 1	$4,002,270 88	$1,563,374 18

The exports of merchandise and treasure together have been comparatively as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Merchandise	$679,531 00	$232,140 82
Previously	1,010,566 00	1,082,220 78
Total merchandise	$1,690,097 00	$1,314,360 60
Specie mercantile account	4,002,270 88	1,302,274 18
Duties paid	608,459 57	473,738 83
Total exports	$6,300,826 00	$3,090,353 21

The following is a summary of the export values:

To—	Vessel.	Amount.
Acajutla	Zephyros	$22,511 25
Punta Arenas	Lizzie & Rosa	10,869 80
Punta Arenas	Speedwell	11,662 44
La Union	Commodore	[illegible]
Mazatlan	Montana	4,462 50
China	America	40,056 00
Japan	America	25,444 50
Callao	R. Bustead	52,589 50
Valparaiso	Casigue	2,075 44
Liverpool	Ericsson	106,980 00
Total		$342,130 25

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of January, 1871, were $524,480; same month 1870, $412,104. Increase in January this year, $111,376.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 23 says:

"The past week, though mild in its character, has been wet and foggy, and, of course, very detrimental to the condition of newly-threshed samples of Wheat, and equally unfavorable to all operations in the field. As the past year, however, gave us a good taste of drouth, so those farms least provided with water will have an opportunity to choose the most eligible places to increase their stores, and thus become less dependent for the needed supply, while the meadows capable of irrigation may have the benefit secured, as hands which can now be spared will soon be wanted for general purposes. This damp weather is always found to be against the corn trade, and our reports have therefore been dull and drooping, the lessened value being simply found in the state of samples; for however the gathering, the humidity of this climate will tell its tale. Right or wrong, also, it has an immediate effect upon buyers, as though the frost would soon break up in more northerly latitudes, but for that we yet may have some time to wait. Some country flour has been taken for France at 38s. 6d., but not to the extent of the previous week, though, if the temporary wants of Paris be only estimated at one peck for each inhabitant, it will be found equal to 100,000 sacks, or about a five weeks' supply for London. The wants of Paris, however, but poorly represent the general need; and should this fearful war be carried out to the bitter end, a black cloud of famine must rest upon the country, and affect prices all over Europe. England does well to reach out her hand in charity to a neighbor in distress, but the task would then be beyond her. In our last, we noted a deficiency in the stock of London as compared with 1869 of 115,575 qrs. Wheat. In the general stocks of the kingdom we find London shares about one-fourth. For 1870 the entire stock in our principal ports in Wheat and Flour was 1,[illegible] qrs., against 2,[illegible] qrs. in 1869, thus showing a deficiency of 677,188 qrs., as compared with then; but as 1869 was a deficient year, the increase of stock was then due to the abundance of 1868. We have now no abundance to consider, and as the entire stock is only about a thirteenth part of that we annually consume, which is fully 20,000,000 qrs., there neither appears in that we have, or that we may expect, any surplus to provide for extraordinary exigency, or any probability of low prices before next harvest. In Germany and America they are firm.

"The arrivals off the coast since the 13th January were 15 cargoes, 11 of which were wheat, 2 maize, 1 barley, and 1 oats.

"Business was reported as follows: Wheat, three cargoes in all, viz.: Marianopoli at 50s., Ghirka, 48s. 6d.@49s. 6d.; Maize, four cargoes, at 32s.@33s. 3d.; Barley, one cargo, at 28s. 6d.; Oats, two cargoes, at 23s.; Flour, 2,000 bbls., at 29s. cost, freight, and insurance, and 3,000 extra State at 27s. 3d., free on board.

"The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 57,782 quarters, at 53s. 1d., against 40,626 at 41s. 1d. in 1870.

"The London averages were 55s. on 2,415 quarters.

"The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 14, were 368,731 cwts. Wheat and 145,122 cwts. Flour."

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	64	Rosin, bbls.	282
Broom-corn, bales	48	Molasses, N. O., bbls.	162
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Moss, bales	30
Cotton, bales	7,482	Oil, Lard, bbls.	10
Cotton-seed, bags	70	Peanuts, bags	501
Cotton-s'd Meal, bags	300	Pork, bbls.	224
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	50	Beef, pkgs.	96
Copper, bbls.	14	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	203	Lard, tcs.	1,[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	250	Stearine, tcs.	125
Flour, bbls.	7,158	Butter, pkgs.	1,[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	74	Cheese, boxes	24
Corn-meal, bags	1,700	Tallow, pkgs.	5
Wheat, bushels	2,800	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,[illegible]
Corn, bushels	15,000	Rice, pkgs.	54
Oats, bushels	4,125	Sugar, N. O., bbls.	27
Malt, bushels	2,600	Sugar, N. O., hhds.	10
Grass-seed, bushels	2,102	Starch, boxes	220
Flax-seed, bushels	42	Sumac, bags	157
Beans, bushels	224	Tobacco, hhds.	30
B. W. Flour, bags	197	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	150
Hops, bales	69	Tea, half chests, by rail	14
Hides, bdls.	272	Whisky, bbls.	874
Leather, sides	3,170	Wool, bales	237

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Bristol*, for Liverpool—1,[illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] bags Silver Ore, [illegible] bags Lead Ore, 1 case Organ, 18,414 bushels Wheat, 7,080 bushels Corn, [illegible] tcs. Beef.

By the bark *San Sebastian*, Havana No. 2, for Passages (Spain)—30 boxes Florida Water, 400 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,080 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,200 Staves.

By the bark *Lynch Ocean*, for Trieste—2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,130 bbls. Rosin.

ASHES—Pots have been moderately dealt in at $5 75@$7 25; Pearls at $9 75@$9 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry for desirable lots of Rio at firm prices; sales of 1,487 bags by the *Freya* were reported on private terms. Other sales were effected, but the authentic particulars were not made public. In other descriptions the movements were not important; prices exhibited no change of moment. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@18½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¾c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¾c.; Singapore, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@15c.; Savanilla, 7½c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible] gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for prompt delivery, opened strong, and closing about steady; sales, 3,364 bales, (of which 660 bales were to arrive,) including 2,408 bales to shippers, 664 bales to spinners, and 302 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported, opening a shade dearer, but closing about as on yesterday; sales, 7,600 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14 9-16c., 100 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 300 bales at 14 11-16c., 500 bales at 14¾c.; April, 200 bales at 14 13-16c., [illegible] bales at 14⅞c.; May, 200 bales at 15c.; June, 200 bales at 15 [illegible]; and today, for February, 100 bales at 14 9-16c., 100 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 400 bales at 14 11-16c., 1,100 bales at 14¾c.; April, 200 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 1,300 bales at 14⅞c., 400 bales at 14⅞c.; May, 200 bales at 15c., 300 bales at 14 15-16c.; June, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 1,300 bales at 15c.; free on board at New-Orleans, 100 bales on private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14.56c.; March, 14.72c.; April, 14.87c.; May, 14.98c. The receipts of Cotton at this port to-day were 7,482 bales, including 3,071 bales from Norfolk, 1,761 bales per railroad, 1,066 bales from New-Orleans, 238 bales from Fernandina, 1,346 bales from Savannah.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14⅛	14⅜	14½
Low Middling	14⅞	14¾	15	15⅛
Middling	15¼	15½	15¾	16
Good Middling	16	16¼	16½	16¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	26,510
Receipts last week	21,978
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	522,426
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	789,378
Receipts preceding year	555,460
Exports since our last	1,420
Exports since Sept. 1	226,510
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	420,440
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	332,507
Estimated stock here	82,500

DRY GOODS—There has been a livelier call for Domestic Cottons and for imported Dress Goods, prices of which have been quoted generally firm, and, in several instances, in favor of sellers. Woolens have been in quite moderate request, but have been held with confidence on a comparatively limited, though well-assorted offering. The auction sales have been fairly attended, and, in the main, quite successful.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been quite active for the low grades of State and Western Flour, at a shade firmer prices, largely for old and new Wheat shipping extras, for export and on speculative account, mainly for export, within a range of from $6 30@$7 05, chiefly at $6 50@$7, part for February and March delivery, on which basis about 11,500 bbls. have been disposed of since our last. In the medium grades the dealings have been light, and values have been quoted somewhat irregular. The better qualities have been in quite moderate request, but quoted steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,400 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $[illegible]; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 [illegible]; very good to fancy, $7 05@$7 20; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 30@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. We quote:

[illegible]

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been moderately sought after at steady rates; sales 2,500 boxes at $3 77½@$3 80 ℔ box. Currants have been quiet, but steady at 9⅛c., currency, ℔ lb. Turkish Prunes have been purchased to the extent of 150 casks, part at 8c. gold, in bond, and part at 9¼c., currency, free. Of Figs, 1,000 drums, and of French Plums, 800 cases, have been sold on private terms. Market otherwise quiet.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been strong and buoyant throughout the day, the ruling figures showing a further advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel on prime samples of new crop Spring, which were offered sparingly, and were in fair demand, for shipment and on speculative account. The bulk of the business in new Spring was on the basis of $1 [illegible] for No. 2 afloat, closing firmly at $1 53 for prime. A lot of straight No. 2 was purchased early, on speculation, at $1 52, in store, which rate was subsequently bid, with $1 55@$1 57 asked. For strictly prime No. 2 Spring in store, there were speculative bids reported of $1 50@$1 52, in store, but holders generally asked $1 60 under limits. Old Spring attracted rather more attention from export buyers, partly on the basis of $1 45@$1 48 for the better qualities, but mainly on private terms. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat was held more confidently, and desirable samples were in scant supply, but the inquiry was not active. White Wheat has been quiet, without further quotations. The renewed firmness in ocean freight rates to Liverpool, through the afternoon, tended to check the outward movement in Wheat. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including [illegible]. [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately dealt in, and quoted steady at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 [illegible]@$1 40 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet, but firm, at 80c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Though the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers, and the offerings on the increase, trade has been quiet in all kinds of stock.

HOPS—Only the better grades of new meet with any favor on the part of buyers, who purchase very sparingly of other qualities, and at irregular prices. We quote the range from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870; at 3c.@8c. for crop of 1869; 1c.@3c. for older growths, ℔ lb. Receipts, 122 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted about steady, though business has not been active. The offerings of desirable lots of Hemlock tannages have been very moderate. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@42c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 39c.@40c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, Heavy, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Middle, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Light, 32c.@36c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@[illegible] ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been moderately inquired for at drooping prices, under increasing offerings; sales, 400 bbls., part at auction, at from 40c.@75c.@76c., the latter rate for very choice. There has been some call for foreign, but the bids have been altogether below the views of holders, and no important transactions have been reported. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@75c., ℔ gallon.

METALS—There has been a moderate movement in Ingot Copper, of which about 300,000 lbs. have been disposed of at from 22½c.@23½c. ℔ lb., the latter rate for Detroit. Scotch Pig-iron has been somewhat brisker, but variable as to price; 500 tons Glengarnock have been sold, part reported at the low figure of $32, though the asking rates were $33 from yard, and $31, to arrive. American Pig has been more actively sought after and quoted firmer, in view of the coal mining strike, and the consequent derangement and embarrassment of the iron-producing interests; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 tons No. 1 on private terms, and 500 tons Allentown at $31, showing an advance. Bar and Scrap and Sheet Iron have been quiet at about previous figures. Iron Rails have been moderately sought after on the basis of $[illegible], for English, and $70@$72, currency, for American at the works. There has been a light distributing inquiry for Pig-lead, on the basis of $6 30, gold, for ordinary foreign. Spelter has been inactive at 6¼c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign ℔ lb. Pig-tin has been very quiet at 33¾c., gold, for Straits; 32½c., gold, for English, of which a few tons were sold; and 35c.@35½c., gold, for Banca. The demand for tin Plates has been limited at unaltered figures; [illegible] boxes Charcoal were taken at $8 [illegible] gold, for I. C. Zinc was dull at old rates.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been scarce and wanted at hardening prices. There were bids reported of $2 60 for Strained, in round lots; some 250 bbls. were placed at $2 60 ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts were 282 bbls.; exports, 1,180 bbls. Tar has been dull at unchanged figures. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been quite active at advanced prices, closing firmly; sales have been reported of 1,142 bbls., at from 49c.@50c., closing at 52c. for merchantable, 52c. for New-York pks., and 53c.@53½c. for shipping. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 51c.@53½c., as extremes, ℔ gallon. Crude nominal. Rosin, $2 55@$2 60 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice. White, Tar, $3 40@$3 50. Pitch, $2 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—There has been rather more inquiry noted for the leading articles, and the tendency of prices has been generally in favor of sellers. Crude Sperm and American Linseed have been quoted stronger. We quote: Crude Whale at 60c.@65c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 35, with sales reported of 500 bbls. at New-Bedford; Unbleached Sperm at $1 40; Bleached Sperm, $1 50; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 15; Red Oil at 80c.@85c.; Linseed-oil at 82c.@85c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 30@$1 35, in casks; Menhaden at 45c.@60c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 47½c.@50c.; Yellow, 57c.@62c.; White Winter, 72½c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very limited call for all kinds. The offerings have been more liberal, and the market has been quoted weaker. The monthly statement of the production for January is reported as showing an unexpected increase. The effect on the market at the Creek was depressing, and no valid bids were made, the telegrams speaking of quotations as being wholly unsettled. Crude, in bulk, has been in slack demand here on the basis of 15c. ℔ gallon, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Shipping Crude has been very quiet at 19c. here, and 13⅛c.@13¼c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,390 bbls. today and 5,617 bbls. for the week. Refined Oil has been very dull and quoted heavy at 25½c.@25¾c. for Standard White, here, and 24½c.@24⅝c. for do. at Philadelphia. No important movements were reported. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,490 bbls. today and 9,580 bbls. for the week. The export clearances hence have been 3,580 bbls. for Trieste and 1,080 bbls. and 400 cases for Passages, (Spain.) And from Philadelphia, 126,318 gallons for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet at from 29½c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, ℔ gallon. Sales 2,500 cases. Naphtha continues inactive on the basis of 10¼c., in shipping order; 15½c., in cases, and 9c. in bulk, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and Mess has been rather less firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls. at $22 75@$23, chiefly at $23, for New Mess, $[illegible] for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $20 50 for Western Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted on the basis of $22 87 for Western Mess, seller March, and $23, seller April. Sales, since our last, 2,400 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less request within the range of 9⅜c.@10c. for Western and 10c.@10½c. for City. Cut-meats continue in good demand at previous rates; sales have been reported at equal to [illegible] pkgs. at 14c.@15c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been firm and moderately sought after; sales have been reported since our last of 425 boxes, in lots, at 12c. for Short Clear; 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly 11¾c., for Long Clear, and 11½c. for Short Rib. Lard has been in fair request at firm prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12⅛c.@12⅜c., for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¼c.@12⅜c., for fair to prime new Western Steam, and 13⅛c.@13½c. for City, ℔ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March at 12⅝c., and April at 12¾c., ℔ lb. Beef has been in demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 270 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Extra, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in active request, chiefly for export, at $[illegible]; $23 50 for Prime Mess; $[illegible] for India Mess, ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 1,700 tcs. Beef Hams have been salable and firm at $[illegible] for large and [illegible] lots ℔ bbl.; sales, 220 bbls. Butter has been in fair demand at uniform figures. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@34c., and Western inferior to fancy, 12c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,400 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate request at from 6c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 24 boxes. Messrs. STARR & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,773 pkgs. The week's market has been characterized by firmness and a good healthy demand for all classes of stock. The lower grades of Butter that have been unsalable and a heavy drag on the trade are now freely taken for export, and the market is well cleared of that stock. All attempts at an inflation of prices are promptly checked by the conservative attitude of the trade, who have paid dearly during the past three seasons for indulging in a speculative mania; and also by retailers and consumers, who necessarily insist on moderate prices, beside the near approach to the new crop gives no hope of a successful attempt at forestalling the balance of the crop, at an advance in rates. Our quotations are unchanged:

[illegible]

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 7,089 boxes, the export for the same period being about 12,000 boxes. There is more increased activity in the market for Cheese, and the views of holders are more readily met by the exporters and local dealers. The chances now favor a gradual absorption of the stock on hand at full prices, but the trade is not yet free, and stock could not be pressed for sale unless at lower prices. We quote:

[illegible]

RICE—Continues in light demand, but firm in price. Carolina, $7 50@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed sales have been made at Boston of 1,000 bags, from store, at $1 97½, and 2,500 bags, to arrive, at $2 12½c., gold, ℔ bushel. Market generally unchanged.

SOAP—Continues in demand, including Castile, at 10½c.@10¾c. Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 5½c., and No. 1, at 5¾c., ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at a rate within our former range.

SUGARS—Raw have been without material change as to price, but the offerings have been comparatively free, and the advantage has been in favor of buyers. The demand has been moderate for Refining, and fairly active for boxes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans and Demerara at from 8⅜c.@10c.; 183 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8¼c.@9⅝c.@10⅛c., and 4,500 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c.@10c. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¼c.@10c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅜c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c. ℔ lb. Refined have been in moderate request at from 11c.@13c. ℔ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; A's, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; B's, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Extra C's, 11⅝c.@12c., and Yellow, 10½c.@11c.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for Prime; also, 20,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12½c.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet since our last, with sales reported of only 160 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@10c.; 200 cases Ohio on private terms; 120 cases various growths at 25c.@65c.; and 150 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 02½ ℔ lb. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Frosted lugs	5¾c.@ 6¾c.	—
Lugs	7c.@ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Common to medium leaf	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c.@ 9c.
Good to medium leaf	8¾c.@ 9¾c.	9½c.@10½c.
Fine to medium leaf	9¾c.@10½c.	10½c.@11c.
Selections	11c.@12c.	11½c.@12½c.

Seed-leaf Tobacco—Old Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8½c.@12c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@30c.; Wrappers lots, 35c.@45c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@60c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 15c.@20c.; Wrappers, 30c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@14c.; average lots, 15c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. Havana Tobacco—New Crop Common, 77½c.@80c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 05c., currency. Yara—I. Cut, 87½c.@95c., currency; II. Cut, $1 15, currency; average lot, 90c.@95c., currency. Manufactured Tobacco—Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@19c. in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond; bright work, Common and Medium, 23c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@45c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been firm and fairly active, with sales reported since our last, of 550 bbls. at 94½c.@95c. for iron-bound, ℔ gallon. Receipts, 874 bbls.

WOOL—There has been a more active inquiry for most kinds of Domestic, mainly for manufacturing purposes, though partly on trade and speculative account, at very firm and buoyant prices.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active since our last. The offerings of freights have been quite moderate. Room has not been very plenty. There has been a lighter supply of steam room available, and toward the close Grain rates were quoted firmer to Liverpool. Otherwise, there were no changes of moment. There was an exceptionably large trade in Flour for Europe, but at easy rates. There were fewer inquiries for vessels on charter, and a restricted business was consummated. For Liverpool, there taken 1,150 bales Cotton at 9-16d.@⅝d., by sail, and [illegible] tcs. for compressed, by steam, ℔ lb.; [illegible] bushels Wheat and Corn, nearly all Wheat, at 7d.@7¼d., closing at 7½d. by steam, and 6d. by sail, ℔ bushel; 1,700 bbls. Pork at 3s. by sail and 3s. 6d. by steam, ℔ bbl.; 450 tcs. Beef at 7s. by steam, ℔ tierce; 250 pkgs. Lard, by sail, at 27s. 6d.; 180 tons Tallow at 25s. ℔ ton. For London, 10,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, west coast of Italy or Adriatic, a Swedish bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Lisbon, a Russian bark, of 436 tons register, with 20,000 bushels Wheat at 15c., gold, ℔ bushel, and the balance of cargo staves, at $37 50. For Adelaide, Australia, a British ship, of 482 tons register, with general cargo on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was light. Horned Cattle ranged from common to fair, and sold from 12½c.@15c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.@8 cwt., dressed weight. Sheep were quite brisk, selling in large lots from 5¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb.; this was from ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. less than last Wednesday's sales. The supplies and demand are equal. Hogs are steady; City dressed Hogs sell from 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon Pigs are in demand at 11c. ℔ lb. Western dressed Hogs sell at 9¼c. ℔ lb.

SALES TODAY.

P. F. CAREY sold for J. MCCORD 80 Steers, Ohios, ordinary Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER for J. M. WOODBROOK 30 Steers, Virginia, rough, fat Cattle, at 13¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also, for S. W. ALLERTON, 75 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. CONKLIN & MCPHERSON sold for selves 120 Steers, Illinois, ordinary Cattle, from 13c.@15c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for F. NICHOLS 129 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again, for H. CONNER, 32 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, from 7 cwt.@8¾ cwt.; and again, for selves, 62 Steers, Ohios, from common to fair, from 13c.@15c. ℔ lb., weight 6@10 cwt.; J. H. DOLBY sold for self 50 Steers, Illinois, medium Cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. PINCOCK sold 287 Sheep, weight 32,700 lbs., at [illegible] ℔ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 13,310 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 15,[illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 200 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb. All foregoing lots were Ohios. 300 coarse Indiana Sheep, weight 12,[illegible] lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.

KASE & HOOVER sold 273 Sheep, weight 32,085 lbs., at $5 20 ℔ cwt.; 197 Sheep, weight 17,280 lbs., at $6 25 ℔ cwt.; 248 Sheep, weight 33,430 lbs., at $6 25 ℔ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

MACBRIDE & BARTLETT report trade in Dressed Hogs on the rise; prices as follows: City-dressed Hogs of all weights, from 10c.@10⅛c.@11c. ℔ lb.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards, for yesterday and today: 300 head of horned Cattle, 2,094 Hogs, 1,325 Sheep; arrived in 75 cars.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Marlowe, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Setton and Miss Fowler.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
THE MARBLE HEART. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Anderson, and Miss Pateman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—RICHELIEU.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE ELFIN STAR. Leading character by Miss Effie Johns.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—KING LEAR.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
KATCHEN VON HEILBRONN. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock. PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Artists—Miss Marie Krebs, Miss Clotilde Saar, and Mr. S. B. Mills.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

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Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 34 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

Gens. LE FLO and TROCHU are among the candidates for the National Assembly. A Versailles telegram says returns from eleven Departments indicate the election of Bonapartists, Orleanist and Clerical candidates, but of very few Republicans. The same dispatch says the armistice will be extended to permit the Assembly. The war contribution demanded from Paris is to be divided between North and South Germany, 150,000,000 francs to the former and 50,000,000 to the former.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Times says it is not the purpose of the Commission on American affairs to find ground for England to abandon her position or concede her liability for the *Alabama* question....The Pope will at an early day recognise the new Spanish dynasty. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill providing a fund for the support of the Pope....The Austrian Reichsrath is to meet on the 20th inst. ....The reported Turkish camp on the Roumanian frontier is denied.

CUBA.

An insurgent leader in Cuba, named FERNANDO ESTRADA, was recently captured by the Sub-Prefect at Moron, and executed without delay. JESUS DEL SOL, a recently surrendered Cuban leader, is reported to be acting as a guide to the Spanish troops. A correspondent of the *Diario* says the Cuban Chambers is dissolved; that CESPEDES is no longer recognized, and IGNACIO AGRAMONTE is Dictator. Several other Cuban leaders are reported killed. Small-pox exists at Puerto Principe.

CONGRESS.

A petition from the New-York Reform League, for a Commission of Inquiry to report on the condition of the freed people, was submitted in the Senate, yesterday. The House bill regulating rank in the navy was reported back, with changes. Eulogies were pronounced upon the late Mr. COVODE, whose death was announced in a message from the House. A bill was introduced increasing the remuneration of the Minister to Berlin to the standard of the London and Paris Missions. The Senate held an evening session, which was devoted to the Appropriation bills.

In the House, Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, made a personal explanation denying the accusations of the Richmond *State Journal* of Jan. 24. A bill was passed to pay to the widow of GEORGE W. PENDLETON, master in the navy, his share of the prize-money of the steamer *Montgomery*, for prizes captured while he was a prisoner of war. A protracted debate arose on the bill to permit WM. H. HANSCOM, late Naval Constructor in the Navy, to withdraw his resignation, accepted January, 1869, and to reinstate him in office. Admiral PORTER was bitterly assailed by Messrs. BANKS and BUTLER, the former of whom ascribed to the enmity of the Admiral the compulsory resignation of HANSCOM. In the course of his remarks Mr. BANKS alluded to the steamer *Tennessee*, saying he had heard within a few days of scores of naval engineers having said she was unseaworthy, and that they were unwilling to risk their lives in her. The intimidation of naval officers by the Department—he did not include the Secretary—had kept the condition of the vessel secret. The bill was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed and amended in some particulars in Committee of the Whole. The bill providing pensions for soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 and the Revolution was passed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced in the Senate, yesterday, to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Beach Pneumatic Transportation Company, from Bowling-green, under Broadway, to Central Park and Eighth-avenue, and under Fourth-avenue to and under Harlem River. A Manhattan Underground Communication Company bill, to construct a tunnel and railway from Bowling-green to Harlem, was also introduced. The bill relative to fees of the New-York City and County Clerk was passed. Notice was given of a bill to tax non-resident railroad stockholders. The Senate adjourned till Monday evening. An effort was made in the House to refer the bill "to provide a further supply of water for New-York," to the Committee on Internal Affairs, but it failed. The Erie Railway Company's report of its business during the past year was received. A detailed statement of the working of the Onondaga Salt Works since 1869 was asked for. A resolution of welcome to the recently arrived Fenians was adopted. A bill regulating the transportation of petroleum by rail was introduced, together with one requiring railroad companies to pay their debts before declaring dividends. The House adjourned till Monday evening.

GENERAL.

The schooners *A. H. Wonson* and *A. J. Franklin*, of Gloucester, Mass., with their stores and cargoes, were condemned yesterday, in Halifax, N. S., under the Canadian Fishery laws. The Judge, Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, expressed regret at the painful duty, but the evidence was conclusive. In the case of the *Franklin*, he hoped the Government would remit the penalty in whole or in part. An appeal is to be taken in both cases.

Prof. H. R. AGNEL, of the United States Military Academy, died suddenly at West Point yesterday.

The Kansas House of Representatives has passed a bill permitting criminals to testify in their own behalf, and husband and wife to give testimony in each other's behalf in criminal cases. The Amnesty bill was defeated in the Senate.

The billiard match between DION and DEERY, in San Francisco, on Thursday night, was won by the latter.

The following criminals were executed yesterday in Maryland: JOHN HOWARD, (white,) alias Evans, alias Lewis, at Cumberland, convicted of the murder of HARRY MILLER, Captain of a canal-boat, in August last; JOHN MARTIN, (colored,) at Frederick, convicted of rape, and MARY WALLIS, (colored,) at Upper Marlboro, in Prince George's County, convicted of murder.

Franklin County, Tenn., is in open revolt against the revenue authorities. On Thursday the Deputy United States Marshal and a squad of soldiers, who had made an arrest and seizure, were surrounded by a force of 300 men, their prisoners released, and the property retaken.

CHARLES B. CONKLIN, on trial in Fonda, N. Y., for alleged complicity in the robbery of an express-car, between Fonda and Albany, a year ago last August, was acquitted yesterday.

The Legislature of Nebraska took a recess, yesterday, until March 1, to give time for the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of misdemeanor against Gov. BUTLER to do its work and make a report.

The door of an up-train freight-car swung open, last evening, on the Hudson River Railroad, near Barrytown, just as a down passenger-train was passing, and four windows were crushed, endangering the lives of several passengers. One was saved by being thrown from the seat.

The United States frigate *Congress* sailed, yesterday, from Havana, for Hayti.

A dwelling in Northampton township, near Doylestown, on Thursday night, was burned, and two children burned to death and the mother dangerously burned.

"Curley" HARRIS, a handcuffed prisoner in custody of an officer, on a charge of shooting a policeman, leaped from a train in motion near Paoli, Penn., and escaped.

GEORGE C. CLARK, a private detective, while conversing with Officer MURRAY, of the Ninth Precinct, in Bank-street, last evening, fell to the sidewalk and instantly died, as is supposed, from heart disease. The remains were taken in charge by the Police to await an inquest.

We are indebted to Capt. EHLERS, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Thuringia*, for valued additions to our European files.

Good Omens About the Future of the Ring.

There are signs abroad that the Ring of this City, which has so long sat secure in its stronghold of corruption, begins to feel the incessant assaults which are leveled at it. The *Herald*, which is only too glad to pat the Tammany plunderers on the back when they are successful, seeing the storm gathering around them, begins to turn the cold shoulder on them. It seriously warns them that they are going too far, that the disclosure of this enormous Broadway job has affected the whole public mind, and that they are in danger, in pursuing their petty personal schemes and gaining a few millions in the City, of losing the grander prizes which they might have won—the control of the national Government and all its offices. It justly threatens them with the fires of a slow-kindling public indignation which is burning beneath them, and affectionately urges them to turn before it is too late, and not lose to Tammany the victory through the Union, for the sake of their small jobs in New-York City. The Democratic Party, the *Herald* thinks, is sure of the next President, if they are not obliged to carry into the contest the burdens of the New-York Ring.

Whatever faults the *Herald* may have been accused of, it has never been charged with ignorance of the peculiar chances and characteristics of the Democratic Party. It sees the danger clearly. The Broadway extension job has, as the *Herald* says, profoundly moved the public mind. The interruption of it by the sudden death of one of its agents, and the immediate embroilment of the Ring in endless risks and losses thereby, gave the disclosure and explosion of the job something of the character of a providential stroke. It seemed as if Heaven itself thundered against the citadel of corruption. It is true that the skillful jobbers fled from the threatened crash, and, by an audacity hardly ever equaled in legislative annals, are now seeking by law to retrace their own steps, and break up their own job. They will undoubtedly succeed. They will escape before the legal reckoning comes. The great bill by which five millions of dollars were to be put into the pockets of a few sharp rascals, and the poor and middle classes were to pay in heavy taxes for the plunder, will now unquestionably be repealed. Such an occurrence as this cannot fail to profoundly impress honest men of all parties.

Another circumstance is weakening the vigor of the City plunderers. They are growing rich. They have fine houses and equipages. They occupy positions of great power; yet, socially, they have no respect. Honest men do not like to take them by the hand; the doors of self-respecting families are closed to them. Their wealth is like a pirate's gold; it disgraces the owner, and carries with it no private credit. In all their success, these men feel the silent finger of scorn, and this deep, low tone of public and private contempt. They know that all their houses and lots and offices yield them nowhere the most precious of all rewards for a life's toil, the unbought honor of honest men. Hence, they are beginning to court the virtuous. They are trying to get something on the credit side of their books of account with the world. But any such weakness their less successful followers despise, and will not bear. We should not be surprised to hear at any moment of a violent break between the Tammany chiefs and followers—between the plunderers who are rich and trying to look virtuous, and the plunderers who are poor and want money.

Still another thing alarms the Democracy. The rural members who have been left out in the cold in this session of the Legislature, find their positions becoming uncomfortable with their constituents. These simple-minded people cannot understand why the "Democracy" of SILAS WRIGHT and Gov. MARCY, and all the great men of the past, should be constantly identified in the Legislature with Broadway jobs, "Hereditary Religion" acts, Sectarian School bills, and every miserable personal bargain, of the past few years. They will demand an account of their timid delegates. And be it remembered, it only needs a change in two or three districts to carry the next Legislature for the Republicans.

The general and happy result of all this will be a much more reasonable political course of the Democratic Party in this Legislature than was to have been expected. The Protestants will not be trampled on quite as Senator NORTON and others have proposed. Protestant charities and interests will be respected. The "Hereditary Religion" bill will die a peaceful death. There will be no sectarian School act this session. The existing Excise act (such as it is) will not be tampered with. Mr. TWEED's new Tax Levy scheme may be pushed through, because the Ring need the City income for the next Presidential election. Still, the New-York Democracy are becoming timid, and with timidity may come the first dawn of victory for honest citizens.

The Bar Association.

We are assured, on authority which cannot be questioned, that there is no reluctance on the part of the Bar Association to deal with any of the questions which have recently been so prominently before the public. The Association is still comparatively new, and there had not been time, until very recently, to perfect any organization by which issues relating to individual members, or to lawyers not members, could be tried. A committee, however, which is likely to answer this purpose, was formed at the meeting on Tuesday last, and in due time we may expect to see it take fairly in hand the troublesome subjects which are discussed under circumstances of so much disadvantage in the newspapers.

This intelligence will be received with satisfaction by the public. The facts or allegations which gave rise to the correspondence between Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Mr. BOWLES are undoubtedly deserving of some attention from such a body as the Bar Association. We have always supported that society in all its aims, and are far from desiring to do any injustice to it now. The Executive Committee, of course, knew all about the measures it had in preparation, but the public could only see that no apparent notice was being taken of a controversy which seemed to call for the decided action of the Association. In the address to the members of the Bar when the Association was formed—signed by many men of the highest character, such as Mr. HENRY NICOLL, Mr. HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Gen. BARLOW, and Mr. EVARTS—the assertion was combated that the Bar had ceased to be a profession, and deserved to rank only as a trade. The Address went on to say: "We mean to come together as a body, look the question fairly in the face, and if we find that we have been tainted by the influence of the time, to undertake ourselves the work of purification, to revive a past renown, and give new life to traditions which we believe to be only dormant, not extinct." An organization professing such objects obviously could not afford to overlook the grave imputations which are so repeatedly uttered respecting one of its most distinguished members.

As we have said before, the newspapers have done all the good that they are capable of doing in this matter, and it remains for the Bar to let us know what it thinks of the litigation connected with the Erie suits. It may be decided that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is quite right in all that he has done. In that case the public will very soon make up its mind as to the estimation in which the profession is to be held. If Mr. FIELD is to be sustained by the Bar, it is not of much use for the newspapers to criticise his conduct any longer. Perhaps the public and the Press may be accused of showing some impatience on this subject, but they will be quite satisfied when it is once fairly taken up and decided. The Bar Association will amply vindicate its credit by giving a verdict of one kind or another upon the case.

The West Point Difficulty.

So much has been erroneously said and written about the recent occurrences at West Point that the public is interested in knowing the exact facts bearing upon them. They are these: On the 3d of January three cadets of the Fourth or lowest Class were placed in arrest, by order of the commandant, for the following reasons: BAIRD, for being absent from his quarters during part of the previous night; FLECKINGER, for reporting "all right," knowing that his room-mate BAIRD was absent without authority, and BARNES, for making a false statement to a sentinel, and under cover of it paying visits, without authority. The offense of the latter was quite distinct from that of the other two. Drunkenness had nothing to do with the matter, for none of the cadets were accused of it, although BAIRD tried to escape punishment by declaring that he was drunk. The proper penalty for drunkenness is dismissal, though it has been customary to remit this punishment when the entire class of which the offender is a member agree to take the pledge of total abstinence. All the classes at the Academy are now on pledge, except the Fourth Class.

The First Class having learned all the facts regarding these three members of the Fourth Class, and having other additional proofs of their want of veracity, held a meeting, and with but two dissenting voices resolved to administer a lesson to the offenders which would impress upon the entire corps the necessity and importance of truthfulness. As the cadets of the First Class have been longest at the Academy, they are looked up to by the rest of the corps, and their action in a great measure determines the sentiments of all the graduates. It is also fair to state that the course taken by the First Class was approved by all the other classes when it was made known to them. There can be no question as to the motive which prompted the expulsion of these cadets. There was no personal animosity or prejudice in it, but merely an honest, though mistaken, endeavor to crush out an evil practice. Whatever may be the other defects of the officers of the regular army, one of them who is known to be a liar is always ostracised by his fellow-officers, and this feeling is intensified among the young soldiers at West Point. The good fame of the Academy was deemed to be at stake if this action of BAIRD, FLECKINGER and BARNES was suffered to pass unnoticed. The First Class, therefore, threw themselves into the breach, and undertook the vindication of their Alma Mater.

The three culprits were quietly visited at midnight on Tuesday, and directed to clothe themselves in citizens' dress, and ordered to leave the Academy. They were led to the Highland Falls road, behind the barrack, and were bid good-bye with a caution never to return, as their trunks would be sent after them. No violence was used, no disturbance raised, none of the party wore masks, and there was no disguise.

This is a simple statement of the facts of the case. The action of the cadets was a mistaken effort in behalf of a good cause, and was no mere boyish freak. The punishment for this offense was the severest it was in the power of the Superintendent to inflict. The right of dismissal is vested only in the authorities at Washington, but Col. PITCHER ordered that the cadets of the First Class should be deprived of all privileges, and be confined to even narrower limits than is the case under ordinary circumstances. To these young men, at a comparatively isolated post, it is no small matter to be deprived of the right to visit their friends, and to be debarred from sharing in the only amusements Winter affords, and, moreover, to be deprived even of the right to ask for these privileges. Yet the class submit to these restrictions without a murmur, being now convinced of their error and of the justice of their sentence. They did wrong, doubtlessly, but not quite so wrong as the students who were concerned in the blowing up with gunpowder at Harvard, or those engaged in the recent riot at Yale, or in the burning of the recitation-room at Dartmouth.

Discipline has never been better at West Point than just now. Were any proof of this assertion needed, we have it in the action of the cadets in putting out the recent fire in the barracks. In the language of an eye-witness of their performances on that occasion, "Had you seen the cadets fight the flames at the burning of a portion of the barracks, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, when the thermometer was 6° below zero, you would have seen in the noiseless, undemonstrative, ice-clad boys some traces of discipline not found in your great City. Obedient, cheerful, with frozen feet and hands, the 'Kuklux at West Point' did their duty, as you know they have done in times past."

We have no desire to palliate the offense of the First Class, but however their action may be condemned, it was not such as would cast discredit on their parents, and no father need feel ashamed of his son for having participated in it—and that is more than can be said of most students' scrapes.

Mr. Hoppin's Address to the Union League Club.

Nothing could have been better or more suggestively stated than the definition given by Mr. HOPPIN, on Thursday evening, of the scope and influence of the Club whose members have just elected him as their President. His inaugural address lays down in a manner which is at once vigorous and comprehensive, the relations of the Union League Club to the great purposes which the founders proposed that it should serve. Mr. HOPPIN claims, with undeniable justice, that the fundamental principles prescribed for their guidance seven years ago, are as vital today as ever. These are "to elevate and uphold the popular faith in popular government; to dignify politics as a pursuit and a study; to reawaken a practical interest in public affairs in those who have become discouraged, and to enforce a sense of the sacred obligations inherent in citizenship." We may safely go even further than the new President, and claim that the need of advocating such practical reforms as are here implied is more urgent and binding than ever it was. The indifference to public affairs of "respectable and intelligent citizens of the United States," is an evil that not only exists in undiminished vitality, but seems likely to become indefinitely expanded. Mr. HOPPIN touches the true source of all our troubles when he reminds us, that "the theory of self-government rests entirely upon the active participation of the best citizens in public affairs," and he gives an exceedingly faithful summary of the pass to which a neglect of this duty has brought the community of this State and City, in allowing their interests to "fall into the hands of unscrupulous demagogues, who study the technical machinery of legislation for no other purpose but to fill their pockets, and to become the heroes of a demoralized community, which regards success in crime as the equivalent of merit, and exalts gigantic theft to the dignity of public virtue."

To those who labor for a prospective reform of public sentiment, it is something to know that New-York contains a thousand high-toned and intelligent gentlemen who can subscribe to sentiments like these. Mr. HOPPIN is right in believing that their unanimous declaration on any public question "would be listened to with respectful attention." He might have gone further, and reminded his hearers how vast would be the sphere of their combined personal influence were it employed to spread abroad the principles which he so ably and earnestly advocates. Maxims of political rectitude require a little contagious enthusiasm to make them vital and operative, just as much as do the truths of the cognate sphere of morals. It is well enough to keep the sacred light burning in the rooms of the Union League Club, but if it is ever to illumine the dark places of political iniquity, the spark must be sent abroad by each man who has felt the brightness and the warmth of the flame. It is quite true that the founders of our institutions never contemplated the possibility of a "time when educated and respectable people would take only a speculative interest in public affairs." It is also true that the first step for any man who sincerely recognizes "the sacred obligation inherent in citizenship," and who desires to give practical effect thereto, is to descend into the arena where the battle of contending factions is being waged, and throw the weight of his influence on the side of integrity, and against organized corruption and fraud.

The Negroes.

Senator REVELS may be supposed to be competent to speak of the effect of legislation upon the relations of races, and of the injury that is sometimes done to the colored man by over-zeal in his behalf. He now discourages the idea of mixed schools in the District of Columbia, as the price of compulsory education. The cruelty produced by the prejudice against color cannot be exaggerated. The outgrowth of a system which has happily been swept away, it remains evidence of the great wrong which the promoters of the rebel Confederacy made their corner-stone. It is idle to ignore the existence of the prejudice, or the extent to which it is diffused throughout society. Legislators may denounce it and enact laws against it, but still it exists. The more they assail it, the more demonstrative it is. You try to stamp it out, and it burns more mischievously than before.

This is one of the matters in which time and events operate more effectually than law. The great source of the prejudice was stopped when slavery was abolished, and the period that has since elapsed has done much toward obliterating mere unreasoning hatred of the negro. Indeed, the progress made in this direction has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The law has clothed the colored man with all the attributes of citizenship. It has secured him equality before the law, and invested him with the ballot. There may yet remain a necessity for affording him educational facilities in States whose local authorities fail to do their duty in this respect. But here the province of law will end. All else must be left to the operation of causes more potent than law, and wholly beyond its reach. Party exigencies have given the black man political importance. Even Tammany tenders him a place in its processions, and is silently snubbed for its pains. His old oppressors in the South rest their only hope of party success upon their ability to obtain his good-will. He rides in our street-cars, jostles white men at public meetings, and from his seat in Congress teaches a lesson which the Senators around him may usefully ponder. The change in popular sentiment respecting him has been rapid, and on the whole satisfactory; and the ratio of its growth will be greater in the future than in the past. All that is now needed is that he shall henceforth be allowed to make his way in the world quietly, and in reliance upon his merits. The law protects him, or should be amended if it does not. For the rest, give him fair play, and do not make too much fuss about him.

Right of Way for Horse and Horse-Cars.

For a City which is the Metropolis of a great country, and which boasts of being one of the centres of modern civilization, New-York is curiously deficient in many of the simplest appliances of comfort and convenience. Only now, after years of urging and desiring, are we beginning to realize in an imperfect way a few of the advantages of the Parisian system of living in flats. Years of extortion and misery, in the matter of local transportation, have failed to secure for us the relief of cabs. In stormy weather we wade about contentedly through a sea of slush and mud, just as if we did not pay roundly for clean thoroughfares. We suffer our ash and garbage carts to select the busiest hours of daylight and the most frequented streets, for their intolerable processions. Bar-rooms flourish because we have no public drinking fountains, and our young men are driven to drunkenness and gambling, or worse, for their Sunday recreation, because we shut on that day the libraries and art galleries which would afford them agreeable and innocent amusement.

But it is in the one matter of street-cars that we seem to have concentrated all the deficiencies that could tend to neutralize their naturally great convenience. Many of these we have dwelt on before,—the lack of transfer tickets, of heat in Winter, of comfort at all times, the constant overcrowding. Cars, in which from thirty to sixty standing passengers are usually crammed together for an entire trip, are furnished with say a dozen straps, often less. The consequence is that the strapless unfortunates are at every jolt tumbled and tossed over and against one another, and [illegible] dragged and pushed about in a way that would be ludicrous if it were not still more disagreeable. Many of these discomforts will be remedied, in part, for those at least who can afford the increased tariff, by the introduction of such drawing-room cars as it is in contemplation to run on the Third-avenue Road. But this amelioration for the vast majority of the car-using public will be only a drop in the ocean, and will not at all touch the one particular trouble which we have reserved to the last, because the annoyance it causes is only equaled by the stupidity which permits it.

Every time there is a fire in the vicinity of a horse-railroad, which necessitates the laying of hose across the track, the road is at once blocked for hours, and the cars are unable to move either way until the fire is extinguished. Doubtless there is not one among our resident readers who has not at one time or other been subjected to this unnecessary and exasperating interruption. And yet the remedy is so simple, and has so long been used in neighboring cities which we are wont to deride for inferior enterprise, that only the most persistent blindness could have failed to see or to take advantage of it. It consists merely of a pair of small iron arches or "frogs," readily carried under the seat when not in use, which are fitted to the track so as to cover and protect the hose while the car passes over them. The whole process takes perhaps a minute, the firemen are not interfered with, travel is not delayed, and the time and temper of passengers are saved. Might it not be worth the while of our car companies to try this trifling innovation? Mere discomfort may be long submitted to in silence, but time is money and cannot be rashly wasted, even by monopolies which count Legislatures among their available assets.

MINOR TOPICS.

The roof of the TIMES building has not quite been lifted off, and the earth generally continues to revolve on its own axis once in every twenty-four hours,—facts which will seem incredible when the astonished world learns that Mr. W. O. BARTLETT, a lawyer, and a writer for the *Sun*, has paid two visits to this office, breathing out fearful threats of law Courts on each occasion. Our offense is that we quoted from the well-known pamphlet, *The Bi[illegible]*, a paragraph accusing Mr. BARTLETT of puffing Judge BARNARD from certain motives not very creditable to either party. Mr. BARTLETT did not ask us to publish his denial of this charge, but sent his "card" (about a yard in length) to the newspaper in which he is said to have drawn graceful portraits of Judge BARNARD. After that, Mr. BARTLETT wants to get up a discussion about some dead and gone correspondence, which has no more to do with the pamphleteer's statements than the story of Cock Robin or Jack the Giant Killer. We should not have refused insertion to that portion of Mr. BARTLETT's little "card" which bears upon the charges brought against him—and we may now give him the credit of stating that he emphatically denies those charges. But when he comes fussing and fuming about after having published his defense in his own way, we cannot see that we can do anything for him. As for what he can do with us, let him go to work and leave off talking about it.

Were the international Commission on the *Alabama* and other questions to be animated by the spirit of the London *Times*, there would be very little reason for congratulation at its appointment. The *Times* has, of late, been singularly unfortunate in the accuracy of its authoritative statements, and very probably the latest one about the supposed inability of England "to abandon her position or to concede her liability upon the *Alabama* question," is equally unfounded. A Commission that should meet with the certainty that one side had already prejudged the questions at issue, and was perfectly resolved to refuse to be convinced, had better not meet at all. The sagacity of the men at the head of both Governments may be relied on to avert any such *fiasco* as that which the statement of the *Times* would necessarily involve.

A cable telegram announces that in eleven departments of France, from which the election returns have been received, the Bonapartist, Orleanist and clerical candidates have been returned to the almost entire exclusion of the Republicans. Without knowing the names of these departments, it is impossible to estimate the precise significance of this fact. It is necessary to bear in mind that, exclusive of Savoy and Nice, there are in all eighty-nine departments in France, the respective population of which varies from 120,000 to upward of two millions. The Deputies to the National Assembly will represent a fixed percentage of constituents, so that to attempt to estimate the relative strength of parties by the votes of departments not specified, is apt to be exceedingly misleading.

The Turkish Minister at Washington having been withdrawn, it devolves upon the Turkish Government to choose his successor. Although a foreign journal can scarcely offer advice on such a subject with much confidence, still there is no impropriety in suggesting that there would be many advantages in appointing to the vacant position the gentleman who has for many years occupied the position of Consul-General at this port—Mr. C. OSCANYAN. He has gained the confidence of all who have had business relations with him, and in the course of twenty years' residence in this country has necessarily made himself very familiar with public questions. As the official representative of the Ottoman Empire at Washington, he would doubtless be as successful as in the past he has been in a more contracted sphere of official life. Mr. OSCANYAN is fairly entitled to this commendation after twenty years' residence among us.

The Springfield *Republican* comments upon an article which appeared in this paper, on "Our Differences with England," and ascribes it to "Administration influences" and "CONKLING malice." The *Republican* ought to be above imputing motives of this sort. Is it not enough to contradict and denounce the views of any journal, without ascribing those views to persons or influences concerning which the writer must necessarily speak on mere conjecture? We meet our contemporary's remarks by asserting that the Administration and Mr. CONKLING had no more to do with the article in question than the man in the moon, and that their wishes on the subject were as utterly unknown to us as they probably were to the writer in the Springfield *Republican*. If the *Republican* objects to our having opinions of any kind on public affairs, well and good; we shall bow to its decision; but in the meanwhile we invite it to give up fancying it sees what does not exist.

A proposal to exempt mortgages from taxation looked at first like discrimination in favor of capitalists, and the representatives of the rural districts voted against it. Now, the farmers complain of the inconvenience they suffer, and the injury which menaces them, as a result of inability to borrow money on mortgage, and the refusal of mortgagees to extend the time for repayment when actually due. Foreclosure is threatened, and that, in too many cases, means ruin. The difficulty is also [illegible] of excessive local taxation. From twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the interest is absorbed by taxation, and that fact renders mortgages in many districts of this State very undesirable as investments. Either the rate of taxation on these securities must be restricted, or borrowers must bear the burden in addition to the regular interest,—or the money available for mortgage-loans will be easily counted.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL's communication to the Senate Committee with reference to his action on the Chorpenning claim, fully bears out the conclusion embodied in the report presented on the subject, viz., "that the Postmaster-General did not deviate from the discharge of his official duty in the settlement made, but strictly obeyed the law of Congress, and that Congress alone should assume the responsibility, if any, in enjoining upon him the fulfillment of a duty which has led to such surprising results." In the letter in question the Postmaster-General states that CHORPENNING's petition for an additional compensation for certain postal services rendered, was presented to him as it had been to four of his predecessors, and was rejected by him on the ground that the case had been already decided, and should not be disturbed without further legislation. When, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, he was directed to adjust all the claims of CHORPENNING in a prescribed manner, at a fixed compensation, and according to the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives, he was, as he justly declares, made a mere accounting officer, without retaining any power to decide upon the justice or validity of such claims. It is evident that the Postmaster-General did all in his power to save the Government from blindly subscribing to the blunder of Congress, and that throughout, his conduct has been animated by a strict regard to the obligations of public duty.

It is said that an Irishman in First-avenue exhibited a large banner in front of his premises, during the Fenian procession on Thursday, on which was inscribed, "Welcome to New-Ireland." This may seem funny to some people; but the Irishman knows what he is at. He has formed a much more accurate estimate of the true tendency of political life in this City than those who smile at his banner with the strange device.

After a newspaper controversy in New-York, it is common to see a particular article running the rounds of the country Press, furnished by some disreputable friend of the losing party in that controversy. Such an article is now being distributed from New-York, and is published by the Utica *Daily Observer*, among other papers. The Utica *Observer* has thus been entrapped into printing a tissue of untruths, and has brought as much discredit upon itself as such an act can involve it in. The Utica *Observer* has no motive that we know of for slandering its contemporaries—but the temptation of getting an "editorial" for nothing seems to have been too much for its virtue. Perhaps the day will come when respectable country journals will decline to insert calumnies at the instigation of tipsy Bohemians in New-York.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* having asked "Who is Lord BORTHWICK?" and answered his own question, proceeds to say: "I have not seen Lord BORTHWICK's letter to Mr. FIELD." Innocent man! He is not likely to see it, if all that we hear of it be true, unless Lord BORTHWICK sends a copy of it for publication. This course would be due to himself, seeing that a reply to his letter has been published by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

The extraordinary method adopted by Mr. BANKS of defending Mr. HANSCOM, the ex-naval constructor, in the House yesterday, formed the occasion of some very wild talk. It is to be hoped that the hints thrown out with reference to the doubts entertained about the unseaworthiness of the *Tennessee* may be as baseless as the other vague charges so freely ventilated on the same occasion. The delay that has occurred in the first voyage of the vessel bearing the San Domingo Commission is hardly an excuse enough for circulating an accusation so serious, any more than it justifies the disquieting rumors that have already prevailed relative to the fate of the vessel. Unfortunately, the way in which Mr. BANKS chose to repel any charge of imperfection in the *Tennessee*, was not calculated to reassure those concerned in her safety.

AMUSEMENTS.

Matinees Today.

Matinees occur at all the theatres today. At Wallack's "Faint Heart" and "Used Up" will be acted for the last time. At the Fourteenth-street Theatre, Miss EFFIE JOHNS, "the elfin star," will make her début in "Fanchon." Elsewhere the usual attractions will be presented. An additional musical matinée by Miss MARIE KREBS will be given at Steinway Hall, beginning at 3 o'clock. At the regular popular concert at Association Hall, Miss ANTOINETTE RONCONI, Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Mr. WM. MACDONALD, Mr. ISAAC B. POZNANSKI, Mr. JOSEPH POZNANSKI and Signor ANTONIO L. MORA will perform.

The Concert for the Strasbourg Sufferers.

It is hoped that the concert for the benefit of the Strasbourg sufferers, which is to take place at Steinway Hall Feb. 15, will be an uncommonly fine affair. A number of leading artists have volunteered their services, and the management of the entertainment is under the charge of the well-known musician and composer Prof. RITTER, who is exerting himself energetically for the benefit of his Alsatian countrymen. The Executive Committee for this concert consists of Messrs. Henry W. Bellows, Elie Charlier, Paul W. Caesar, P. Marié, Dr. H. Goulden, Dr. A. Kessler, William Steinway, Charles Hauselt, Charles G. Dodge, Raimund Schramm, William C. Bryant, Jacques Scholl, Joh. Liedau, Louis Hickmann, H. De Marell, J. H. Liebenau, Joseph Seligmann, Fred. Louis Ritter, Ch. Lasalle, H. Wesendonck. Donations for the concert fund will also be received by Mr. PAUL W. CAESAR, Treasurer, at No. 8 South William-street; Mr. P. MARIÉ, at No. 46 West Nineteenth-street; Mr. JACQUES SCHOLL, at No. 38 Maiden-lane, and any of the Committee. We trust this movement will be abundantly successful.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

Numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of political disabilities, for pensions, for the modification of the Homestead laws, for the benefit of the soldiers of the late war, and by Mr. SUMNER, from the [illegible] League of New-York, for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to visit the South, examine witnesses, and report on the condition of the freed people there.

NAVAL RANK.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported back with amendments the bill to regulate rank in the navy of the United States, and for other purposes. The principal changes by the Senate Committee in the House bill regulating rank in the navy are the following:

The rank of all staff officers is assimilated instead of positive, the phrase used throughout the bill being "shall rank with." The number of Chief Engineers is increased to forty-five. Commanding and executive officers, when on duty, are to take precedence of all others. With this exception precedence is to be in accordance with rank and length of service, but staff officers shall be credited with six years' additional time, as an equivalent to the term of the Naval Academy, and officers who have been advanced or lost numbers on the register shall be considered as having gained or lost length of time accordingly. It is provided, also, that chiefs of bureaus may be appointed from persons having the relative rank of Captains in the Staff Corps. The section in relation to precedence of commanding and executive officers is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That commanding officers of vessels of war and of naval stations shall take precedence over all officers placed under their command; that the executive officers of vessels of war and naval stations, representing the commanding officer thereof, shall, so far as practicable, be next in rank to said commanding officer, and shall, when acting as such representatives, take precedence over all officers attached to the said vessels or naval stations while in the discharge of their respective duties as connected with said vessels or naval stations, and such orders as said executive officers may give shall be regarded as coming from said commanding officer.

OTHER REPORTS.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported with an amendment the bill to incorporate the Red River Valley, Okalhama and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, called up the bill. He said it asked for no land or money subsidy, but simply for the right of way through the Indian and other Territories.

The bill was partly read, but objected to on account of its great length, and laid over.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with a slight amendment the House bill to amend section 25 of the act of July 5, 1870, to provide homesteads for officers, soldiers, seamen and marines of the late war. It allows an additional quarter section of Government land.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. NYE, of Nevada, in place of Mr. STEWART, resigned, on the Southern Outrage Investigating Committee.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The bill in relation to the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, which was favorably reported on yesterday, was today recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

INDIAN LANDS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, submitted an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, making a small appropriation to pay for an inquiry or investigation by one or more Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, in regard to the occupancy, by leave or otherwise, of the Indian lands at Salamanca, New-York, and other points on the Allegany Reservation, in New-York. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

QUICKSILVER.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, presented a memorial from the Nevada Legislature for the repeal of the duty on quicksilver.

PAY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, introduced a joint resolution making the pay of Civil Engineers in the navy the same as that of Naval Constructors of the same period of service. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE HOUSE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. COLE, of California, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making an appropriation of $15,000 for a contingent fund of the House of Representatives. Passed.

Without concluding the business of the morning hour, the Senate, at 12¾, went into Executive session.

At 3¼ the doors were reopened.

THE MISSION TO BERLIN.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, introduced a bill to establish a diplomatic mission to Berlin, upon the same grade and emoluments with those at Paris and London, fixing the salary of the Minister at $17,500, and of the Secretary of Legation at $2,625, per annum. Referred.

TESTIMONY OF COLORED MEN.

Mr. MORTON also submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary, if any, to secure the colored people of Kentucky and other States the right to testify in State Courts in cases in which white persons are parties. Not acted upon.

THE LATE MR. COVODE.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Representative COVODE, of Pennsylvania, when remarks eulogistic of deceased were made by Messrs. SCOTT, SUMNER, SHERMAN and CAMERON, and the customary resolutions of respect adopted.

At 4¼ o'clock, the Senate took a recess until evening, for the purpose of considering the Appropriation bills.

EVENING SESSION.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The attendance of members at the evening session was very slim, the number present at any one time not exceeding sixteen. The exclusive business of the evening being the reading and perfecting of the Appropriation bills in Committee of the Whole, the Senate took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, of which forty-seven pages remained to be read. The amendments to the bill, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to, except the more important ones relating to judicial salaries and prohibiting officials from being interested in claims coming before the Departments, action upon which was deferred.

Amendments were reported from the Committee on Public Buildings appropriating $500,000 for the new State Department building; setting apart the Capitol and Agricultural Department grounds, and the grounds south of the President's house, for the establishment of a public park; and providing for the sale of one-third of Judiciary-square, being that on the north side, which is no longer required by the Government. Debate upon the amendments was reserved until action could be taken upon them by a full Senate.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill was finally laid on the aside, and the Indian Appropriation bill taken up. The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations involving a general reduction of the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives, were concurred in.

Both bills, as amended, were ordered to be printed, and at 10 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, rising to a personal explanation, referred to a communication reflecting upon him, published in the Richmond *State Journal*, of the 24th of January, but which had been omitted in the copy of the same issue of the paper which had been forwarded to him as a subscriber. He referred to the editor of that paper, Mr. GILLIS, as being so much of a Copperhead that President LINCOLN had him removed from a clerkship in one of the Departments, and as being still regarded as a Copperhead. Referring to a remark made by Mr. COX in the House, a week ago, as to his (PORTER's) having been put in irons for abusing the Government, he denied that there was any truth in the assertion.

MEMORIALS, REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. CLARK, of Texas, presented a telegram from the Governor of that State, with a copy of a joint resolution of the Legislature asking for Government aid to build the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, presented a petition of citizens of New-York City against further donations of public lands for railroad purposes, and to reserve the lands to actual settlement.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

MONONGAHELA PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for payment to the widow of the late GEORGE W. PENDLETON, Master in the navy, of his share of the prize money that came to the United States steamer *Montgomery*, for prizes captured while he was a prisoner of war, to be paid, if the money has all been distributed, out of the moiety belonging to the United States. Passed.

MR. HANSCOM—THE "TENNESSEE."

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, from the same Committee, reported a bill to permit WILLIAM L. HANSCOM, late naval constructor in the navy, to withdraw his resignation which was accepted on the 5th of January, 1866, and to reinstate him in the office. The bill was opposed by Messrs. ARCHER, of Maryland, and SARGENT of California, on the ground of a corrupt transaction of HANSCOM's in 1866, in connection with his official duties, and which had led to his resignation.

Mr. STARKWEATHER denied that there was any truth in the charge, and said that it was not that charge which had led to Mr. HANSCOM's resignation, but on advice which he had given to the Navy Department at that time in reference to the twenty light-draft monitors which were being then built, and which he had told Secretary WELLES would never float. After that advice his place was made so uncomfortable that he had to resign.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, advocated the bill, and stated that the Secretary of the Navy was anxious to have the authority to reinstate HANSCOM, but he was not satisfied that he had that legal authority.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, remarked that there was no doubt about the legal authority of the Secretary of the Navy in the premises.

Mr. BANKS repeated that the Secretary had doubt as to his authority, and therefore wanted the action of Congress in the matter. As to the charges against Mr. HANSCOM that were trumped up and sent to the House by Admiral PORTER, he declared that Mr. HANSCOM bore as honorable a reputation as any man in Massachusetts, and that in the opinion of the people of the country Mr. HANSCOM was as superior in point of reputation to Admiral PORTER as the Apostle John was to the traitor Judas. [Laughter.] Even if the charges against Mr. HANSCOM were true that he had received remuneration for giving men employment in the Charlestown Navy-yard (as they were false as hell,) his character would still be better than that of those officers of the navy who had compounded the felony and let him go unpunished. He denounced it as an infamous proceeding on the part of high officials in the Navy Department to come to the House and say that they had detected a man in fraud which should have sent him to the Penitentiary, and had let him go in order that they might get his place for one of their friends. Referring to the intimidation of naval officers by the Department, he said that he had heard within the last two days, of scores of naval engineers having said that the *Tennessee*, now on her way to San Domingo or some other place, was not seaworthy, and that they were unwilling to risk their lives in her. He did not understand, however, that any engineer of the navy had said to Mr. WADE or to President WHITE or to Dr. HOWE: "If you take voyage on this vessel you do it at the risk of your lives." Why had they not told some of these three hundred souls who had gone—no one knows where or how—that if they placed their feet on the *Tennessee* they were in danger of being lost forever! Because they were cowed; because they were in a situation where they could not give their honest opinion, because if they ran counter to the schemes of the Bureau men—and he did not refer at all to the Secretary of the Navy—they would lose their place and their reputation. So Mr. HANSCOM had run counter to their plans in condemning the twenty light-draft monitors, and he thereby lost his place and his standing in the Department. They rooted Mr. HANSCOM out of his little place in the Charlestown Navy-yard, and by allowing the commerce of the country to be destroyed they prevented him getting employment in his profession in private ship-yards.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived without a division.

Mr. SARGENT made another argument against the bill, and alluded to the indecent hostility manifested by former officers of the navy to Admiral PORTER. It seemed to him that calling Admiral PORTER a Judas Iscariot was but a poor recognition for the gentleman's service which he had rendered to the country. That, however, was a matter of taste. As to HANSCOM's innocence of the charge made, he challenged explanation of the fact that the notes which HANSCOM had received for the place which he had given to one WIGGINS were in possession of the Navy Department.

Mr. HALE defended the Navy Department from responsibility for the *Tennessee*, and threw the responsibility on Congress, which, though notified by Admiral PORTER that the navy was worn out and useless, had not made appropriations to renew and maintain the navy.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, reminded Mr. HALE that the *Tennessee* was a new vessel, her trip to San Domingo being her first voyage.

Mr. BANKS remarked that he had sustained appropriations for the navy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was reminded by the attack on Admiral PORTER of the truth of the remark of Mr. *Justice Dogberry* that comparisons are odorous. It was vain for gentlemen to attempt to traduce the fame which Admiral PORTER had won.

Mr. BANKS—In his correspondence!

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Comparisons are odorous, says Mr. *Justice Dogberry*.

Mr. BANKS—Is that the authority of the gentleman from Illinois? [Loud laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Admiral PORTER has made a record which will last forever, while the records of some gentlemen, who make comparisons, they should wish not to live forever.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, closed the discussion in a speech in which he was very severe on Admiral PORTER. Little of what he said, however, reached the reporter in an intelligible shape, as the members gathered around Mr. BUTLER's desk, intercepting sight and sound. He said he had long since learned the wisdom of the maxim, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," and if Admiral PORTER only lay still in his grave, if his friends did not resurrect him to offend the nostrils of the House, he (Mr. BUTLER) would not have said a word about him. He said that this was no new quarrel between Mr. HANSCOM and Admiral PORTER. Admiral PORTER had been a young Lieutenant at the Portsmouth Navy-yard when Mr. HANSCOM was Naval Constructor there. The civilian and the martinet had come in contact, and there had been laid the foundation of an enmity that had lasted a lifetime. Mr. HANSCOM believed from that hour he had been hunted by Admiral PORTER in every conceivable way. Speaking of Admiral PORTER's connection with the Navy Department, he said that he never was officially Secretary of the Navy. He had once been officially Assistant Secretary of the Navy. No member of Congress should have recognized him as Secretary. He had left a place he never ought to have held.

Mr. BANKS remarked that he once went to the Navy Department to ask a favor from the Secretary. Admiral PORTER had just gone out, and the Secretary said to him: "BANKS, why the devil don't you ask Admiral PORTER?" [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE—And why the devil didn't you?

Mr. BANKS—He had just gone out. It was not the present Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER, resuming, narrated the motives which induced Mr. HANSCOM to resign, and which had no reference to the charges made by Mr. WIGGINS. As to the affidavits, there was nothing so dangerous as such things, and if he were to produce a bundle of affidavits which he had, there were some gentlemen who had spoken on this subject who would be hanged without Judge or jury. [Laughter.] Who was opposing Mr. HANSCOM? Not the Secretary of the Navy; not the Committee on Naval Affairs; but Mr. PORTER—Admiral PORTER by the grace of the Senate. [Laughter.] Admiral PORTER's services during the war would live for some time. He thought they would be indestructible. All along the Mississippi were guns captured by the army, and marked by PORTER taken by the navy under the command of D. D. PORTER; and so long as white paint remained, so long would the memory of PORTER's deeds remain in the minds of those who believed him, but who were few. [Laughter.] It was easy to make such a record as that. If a man would only blow his own trumpet loud enough—if he could make himself the great "I am" of the expedition—if he could strike down the great and glorious FARRAGUT, and send him to the grave with the feeling that his country had wronged him—then he might get such a reputation, and that was the sort of service which Admiral PORTER had rendered to his country. In conclusion, he begged gentlemen not to offend his nostrils and make him wish that he had a wash-bowl and tooth-brush to clean out his mouth, by bringing that man PORTER before the House again. Let PORTER rest in the corruption which he had made for himself.

Mr. STARKWEATHER then called for the vote.

Mr. COX, of New-York—As Judas Iscariot is on the Republican side of the House, let him speak. [Laughter.]

The bill was passed—yeas 142, nays 67.

It is a Senate bill, and now goes to the President for his approval.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2:40 o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved to insert an additional section authorizing the President to accept the resignation of any officer of the navy until the number of officers in the grade to which such officer shall belong is reduced to the number authorized by law, and whose resignation shall take effect on or before the 1st of January next; any officer so resigning to be entitled to one year's sea pay, in addition to the pay due such officer at the date when his resignation takes effect. The provision is not to apply after the number of officers shall have been reduced to the number allowed by law. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, moved to amend the section by providing that there shall be no promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Captain or Commander in the line until the number in those grades shall be reduced to the number fixed by the second section of the act of 16th of July, 1862, to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the navy.

On a point of order made by Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, the Chairman decided STEVENS' amendment to be out of order.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill, and it was passed by the House.

The House then, at 4:40, adjourned till to-morrow.

Obituary.

J. W. WEAVER, Esq., a prominent citizen of Winooski, Vt., died on Friday last, after a week's illness. He attended a funeral a week before his death and caught a severe cold, which prostrated him, being in a general feeble state of health, from which he did not recover. He has long been identified with the interests of the prosperous village of his residence. He had a large circle of friends at home and abroad—in fact, throughout the country. Many of the graduates of the University of Vermont will remember with pleasure the hospitality of his home during their college course. He was the father-in-law of the late Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and of ROBERT D. BENEDICT, of Brooklyn, also of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., a prominent advocate of Montreal.—*Rutland Herald.*

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has received the leading publications of England by the latest steamer. The *Graphic*, of Jan. 28, is a brilliant number; two of its pictures would alone be sufficient to give it a reputation. These are a double-page engraving called "In the Clutch of the Enemy," and a view from a French window—"Another Scene." The *Illustrated London News*, *Nature*, *Punch*, and the *Saturday Review* maintain their old characteristics.

ERIE'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Foreign Stockholders Moving Again—Petition to Repeal the Classification Act.

Mr. JOHN SWANN, of London, representing the interests of a large number of the English and other foreign shareholders in the Erie Railway Company, proposes to submit to the Legislature of this State, during the course of the present session, a petition asking for the repeal of a section of the bill popularly known as the Erie Directors' bill, which authorizes the classification of the directors so that only one-fifth shall go out of office each year—a provision which is applicable to several of the railroads of this State, but which has been taken advantage of by the Erie managers. The petition has been numerously signed. The following is a copy of it:

The Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, who are respectively shareholders of the Erie Railway Company to the extent stated opposite our signatures, respectfully ask your honorable body to repeal the law commonly known as the "Erie Railway Director's Classification bill," being chapter 910 of the laws of 1869, passed May 20, 1869, entitled "An act to amend chapter 276 of the laws of 1868, entitled 'An act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railway Companies,'" and to provide that at the next annual election, in October of this year, the terms of office of all the present directors of the Erie Railway Company shall expire, and an entire new Board be elected. The circumstances under which this act was passed, and the evil results which have flowed from its practical working, are so notorious that we deem it needless to do more than state, with great brevity, the following leading grounds upon which its immediate repeal is deemed by us to be a measure of justice clearly due to the stockholders.

1. The act was procured by the efforts of the men who, at the time of its passage, had succeeded in obtaining control of this corporation as its executive heads, with a Board of Directors selected substantially by themselves, and so subject to their influence as to give to them practically the whole power of management and unchecked control of the property and finances of the Company, and the manifest tendency of the classification scheme is to give permanency to the position of these parties. Assuming the great majority of the shareholders to be desirous of changing the management, it would, under the working of this act, be impossible for them, even under the most favorable conditions, to accomplish such change short of three successive annual elections; and, practically, it would be almost, if not quite impossible for the shareholders, however great their unanimity of purpose, to effect the change satisfactorily even in that time, because of the impossibility of inducing men of the requisite character and ability to accept at the first and second annual elections, the position of directors, which would place them in a small and powerless minority in a hostile board, wholly controlled by the present managers, and put them in the miserable position of apparent responsibility for the continuance of wrongs and evils which they could really do nothing to prevent or correct.

2. It is and always has been the general policy of the law, and almost universal practice in this State to afford to the shareholders of corporations at each annual election an opportunity for changing the management by electing an entirely new Board of Directors if they so desire, the chief reason usually assigned by the advocates of the contrary policy of classification of the directors with long terms of office, is the prevention thereby of sinister attempts to obtain the control of a company by combinations secretly formed for the purpose, and operating as a surprise upon a great proportion of the shareholders, who, content with the existing management, fail to attend the election because of ignorance of any intended change or expected contest. It is plain that no such considerations can be applicable in the present case. The issue is sharply defined between the present managers of the Company and the great body of bona fide shareholders who desire to turn them out, and the real question is whether a fair opportunity for trying that issue shall be afforded.

3. The present leading managers of the Erie Railway Company, from the time when they came into power in 1868, have had unchecked control, and managed its affairs to suit their pleasure. Whatever results have been attained have been their work, and to them is attributable whatever of praise or blame is due to such results. In order to show whether or not there is ground for complaint by the shareholders against the conduct of these managers, we ask attention to the following very brief summary of results they have accomplished, which mostly appear from official reports made to the State Engineer and Surveyor:

In February, 1868, the common stock was about	$34,250,000
Preferred stock about	8,550,000
Funded debt about	22,500,000
At date of last published annual report in 1869, the common stock about	78,000,000
Preferred stock about	8,500,000
Funded debt about	22,400,000

Thus these managers, in less than two years, made more than $50,000,000 of increase to the share capital, besides an increase of the debt; while by the reports they do not even profess to show more than $5,000,000 expended in permanent improvements of and additions to the road and its appurtenances, and, notwithstanding the immense increase of capital, their reports show the net receipts for the years ending September, 1868, and September, 1869, to be for one year $600,000 less, and in the other year $700,000 less than in the year ending September, 1867; and as a consequence the payment even of dividends upon preferred stock has been stopped, and the chance of ever getting a dividend upon the common stock under the present management appears to be altogether hopeless.

The shareholders find nothing of substance to show for the fifty odd millions increase of capital, and as a natural result the common stock has fallen from the price of between seventy and eighty per cent., which it bore when these managers came into power, to less than twenty-five per cent. The preferred stock has fallen to less than fifty per cent., and even the mortgage bonds, owing to the great general distrust of the present management, have fallen below par. And in addition to $50,000,000 increase of capital above mentioned, there has been a subsequent increase of several millions.

We submit that in view of the results which these managers have accomplished, it is eminently fit that the shareholders should speedily have an opportunity of a fair election, to express their opinion of the past conduct of these their servants, and to exercise effectively their choice whether to continue the present management of this Company, or to make such complete changes in it as they may desire.

We therefore ask for such legislation as shall give such opportunity, trusting that our appeal to the sovereign power of the State of New-York for this measure of justice will not be in vain.

Mr. W. O. Bartlett and Judge Barnard.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, Feb. 10.

If there must be personal journalism the avowed and candid kind is to be preferred. The man who insists on keeping the public informed of his individual experience—telling it what he does and what he thinks, rather than seeking to represent any phase of popular sentiment, and obtruding his relatively insignificant self in place of the efficient, impersonal force of aggregated opinion—at least deals fairly with the public when he honestly signs his name to his articles. * * * Not to multiply examples, it will be seen that Mr. W. O. BARTLETT relied on an abundance of those precedents without which no prudent lawyer goes into Court, when he threw off all impersonal disguise in availing himself of his editorial facilities to defend his legal character and conduct. His frankness in printing his name after the "card," which appears as a leading article in today's *Sun*, is worthy of high praise. Having thus plunged into personality, he makes very thorough work of it. Besides magnifying himself as a man, a lawyer, and a journalist, he certifies to the genius, talent and purity of his son, and impartially distributes first-rate notices among his friends, the Judges. He says he never heard Judge BARNARD "utter a sentiment which would have been discreditable to Chief-Justice MARSHALL." Without inquiring into the graver questions suggested by the parallel, it may be asked whether the most lively imagination can conceive of MARSHALL holding "Chambers" in the fashion with which BARNARD has disgusted members of the Bar who have any respect for the Bench. Could the eminent Chief-Justice ever have so far forgotten judicial dignity as to make, in open Court, so gross an attack upon a dead man as BARNARD shocked the general sense of decency by making upon Mr. RAYMOND?—whom, by the way, helpless to defend himself, BARTLETT appropriates as an object of patronage, and says: "When he died, I wrote what I think was the most heart-felt tribute published to his memory." Were his tone not severely serious throughout, we might suspect BARTLETT of sarcasm in his eulogy of BARNARD, especially as he supplements it with an extract from Judge CARDOZO's estimate of his own purity of character, as BARTLETT heard him pronounce it, to the effect that it was "no merit in him (CARDOZO) to decide a case according to the law and evidence," and that he (CARDOZO) could not "conceive of a Judge doing otherwise." This self-certificate of virtue is alike conclusive and captivating for its fullness, its humility and its charming simplicity. Having established a claim of gratitude upon the Bench by asserting its integrity, BARTLETT proceeds to collect the debt by demanding that Judge WOODRUFF shall disprove the charge that he (BARTLETT) has ever been "obsequious" in language or conduct toward Judges. BARTLETT has so completely disposed of the question in this very article by his attitude toward the judicial department of the Erie Railway Company, that it is hardly worth while for Judge WOODRUFF to interfere. The reference to the Bench is all in BARTLETT's card in which the public has any concern. The bit of gossip relative to the tender of the French Mission to JAMES GORDON BENNETT by LINCOLN—BARTLETT says he carried the autograph letter containing the offer from the President to the editor—is curious, but his account of how he procured the Kossuth correspondence for Mr. RAYMOND of the TIMES, his consignment of "a bald-headed member of the Bar Association" to "physical fire and brimstone" for uttering an alleged "strenuous falsehood" regarding BARTLETT and BARNARD, and his characterization of his own son as an "industrious, careful and conscientious young lawyer," are really of the slightest consequence. BARTLETT concludes by setting forth his own industry, studiousness, and attainments as a lawyer, and refers with pride to his familiarity with COKE, BLACKSTONE, HOLT, HALE, ELDON, STORY, KENT, and others eminent in the literature of jurisprudence. If he has read their works, he knows that one of them has forcibly said that "the law is a jealous mistress, and will bear no rival." Acting on this wise admonition, BARTLETT would have confined himself to the Courts and his clients, would not have confounded a counselor's office with an editorial room, would have been content with the successful pursuit of the legal profession instead of trying to combine with it the distinct and incongruous profession of journalism, and would have seen, much more clearly than he now seems to see, that the lawyer who divides his time between trying causes before certain Judges and writing eulogistic articles on the same Judges for the newspapers, inevitably invites the criticism of which BARTLETT complains.

Stewart's Exhibition.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Thursday, which prevented many persons from viewing the splendid exhibition of textile fabrics at STEWART's upper store, the display did not end last night, as was the intention, but the store will be kept open until 9 o'clock this evening, thus affording the public an opportunity to view one of the most splendid spectacles ever presented in this or any other country.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

SUNDAY EDITION.

On Sunday next the Sunday edition of the TIMES will contain many special articles of great interest to all classes of readers, and a general variety of good reading matter unsurpassed by any newspaper of the day.

The popular series of "RAMBLES, BY ISAAC IDLER," will be continued—the article for Sunday being descriptive of a journey of "TWO DAYS UNDERGROUND." Other papers will follow on successive Sundays, and will comprise some curious local sketches, as well as a description of some remarkable EAST INDIAN FESTIVALS—including the Festival of Juggernaut and the Swinging Festival. These Rambles will be continued as regularly as possible throughout the year.

We shall also publish on Sunday an interesting article on VALENTINES, explaining their history, showing the extent and character of the trade, and giving many curious particulars about the use of these curiosities of modern correspondence.

The LITERARY SELECTIONS will be gleaned from the very best sources, and will contain this week some extracts of remarkable interest.

A correspondence on the MARRIAGE DOWRY question, from a number of readers of the TIMES, will be published in our Sunday edition. Letters which reach us by Saturday afternoon on this subject will be in time for insertion.

The latest FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS will be given in this journal, and a complete summary of DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE, relating to events at home and abroad. This summary is always fuller and more accurate than can be found in any other paper.

The other departments, which have become popular features of the Sunday paper, the NOTES AND COMMENTS, paragraphs on quaint and curious topics discovered in the papers of the day, FINE ARTS criticisms and notices, &c., &c., will also be up to the usual standard.

Advertisers will find this paper the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families, as it has a large circulation among the most intelligent classes. Advertisers will send in their notices before 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

Those who have read the Sunday issue of the TIMES need not to be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth buying. They are free from the sensational and otherwise objectionable features that are too common in Sunday papers, and they contain a most judicious and pleasing selection of the best things in current periodical literature, excellent stories, able discussions of social, moral and religious questions, and fresh and lively pictures of most interesting phases of life in the Metropolis. The paper is a model of good arrangement and good taste, and presents nothing that should be kept out from the family circle, while it has something to please all healthy tastes.—*The Evening Mail.*

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City.—*The Commercial Advertiser.*

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness, without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all eruptive, scurfy or any cutaneous disease or complaint of the head. Also, the Capillary, or other diseases which induce falling, loss or premature gray hair.

A Watchman may be Shot or Gagged, but under no circumstances can a vault or safe be broken open without an alarm when protected with HOLMES' SAFE AND VAULT PROTECTOR. Office of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, ten years' experience, and never broken through, No. 7 Murray-st. E. HOLMES.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

James Everdell, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

HAYMAN—TYLER.—Feb. 8, at Zion Church, by Rev. Bishop Southgate, JOHN HAYMAN to MARY AMELIA, eldest daughter of James M. Tyler, of this City.

MEAD—SACKETT.—Thursday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., WHITMAN S. MEAD, of Greenwich, Conn., to SARA M., daughter of J. Ralph Sackett, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MORRISON—TAPPEN.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents (Bergen) Jersey City, N. J., by Rev. James McFarlane, JOHN F. MORRISON to ANGELA, daughter of Henry J. Tappen, Esq., all of above place.

WALLACE—HUCKINS.—Feb. 8, in the First Unitarian Church, Boston, Mass., by Rev. George Putnam, D. D., THEODORE C. WALLACE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to LUCY E., eldest daughter of the late Francis Huckins, Esq.; and grand-daughter of Hon. Samuel Walker, deceased, of Boston.

DIED.

BURDEN.—Suddenly, at Sherridan, near Toronto, Canada, on Sunday, 5th inst., MARIA, relict of Joseph W. Burden, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral service at the Gothic Church, on Grand-st., corner of Ewen, Williamsburg, Long Island, on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DAVIS.—At Spuyten Duyvil, at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. Alliger, on Thursday, the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, LILA, daughter of Abner Davis.

Funeral from above residence on Saturday at 1 P. M. Yonkers special train leaves Thirtieth-street Station at 12 M.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GOODWIN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARIA L. GOODWIN.

Her friends and those of her mother, Mrs. E. L. Gould, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 265 Lexington-av., on Monday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KENT.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 9, Mrs. CATHARINA, widow of Wm. O. Kent.

Funeral at Christ Church, Hackensack, Saturday, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. Trains from foot [illegible]-st. at 8:45, and from foot Chambers-st. at 9 A. M.

LOUNSBERY.—At his residence, Bedford, on Friday, 10th inst., JAMES LOUNSBERY, in his 79th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—Thursday, Feb. 9, Mrs. JANE MOORE, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral today, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 454 West 42d-st. Her remains will be interred in Machpelah Cemetery.

OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, 10th inst., FREDERICK D., son of the late N. G. Ogden, of New-York, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 232 Pacific-st., near [illegible]-av., on Monday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

RYER.—On Friday morning, Feb. 10, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE M. EVERS, in her 40th year, wife of William Ryer, of Newark, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSSELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, at Woodside, N. J., of congestion of the lungs, HOWARD OSGOOD, second son of J. Edward and Margaret Russell, aged 1 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Atlantic-st., Woodside, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be interred in Woodland Cemetery, New-Jersey.

UNDERHILL.—On Thursday, Feb. 9, THOMAS UNDERHILL, in the 58th year of his age, brother of Alfred Underhill, M. D.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family vault, Trinity Cemetery.

WHITEHEAD.—On the 9th inst., LINUS P., youngest son of J. M. Whitehead, aged 24 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st. The friends of the family and those of his father-in-law, Rev. James Huggins; also, the membership of the Trinity Baptist Church, are invited to attend his funeral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 7½ A. M.

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The Chicago *Tribune* of Jan. 18, 1871, says: "In the weak, wishy-washy, overlasting flood of novels it is refreshing to get a really good story now and then and such is 'Adrift with a Vengeance,' by Mr. KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. The novel is in reality a story of adventure, and the scene therefore constantly shifts, and the hero is led through an amazing variety of adventures, so that an opportunity is afforded the writer for his descriptive powers, and these he applies with no ordinary ability to natural scenery, social life, and manners and customs in almost every part of the known world. The pages of this novel are literally crowded with pleasant incidents, told in a very graphic way, which has the unusual merit of not being sensational."

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of Nov. 28, 1870, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "Although this is, we suppose, a novel, it could with almost equal propriety be called a book of travels or of adventure, for it takes the reader all over the world by sea and by land, and introduces him to such odd places and to such droll characters, and everything is presented so vividly and so graphically that it seems more like a true story than a work of fiction. But it is a novel, and one of the very best. There is nothing sophomoric about it, for its author was a mature thinker long before he took up his pen to write 'Adrift.'"

The New-York *Evening Post*, of Nov. 5, says: "CARLETON's last success is a novel entitled 'Adrift with a Vengeance,' by Mr. KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, well known as the editor of the New-York *Albion*. The scene of the story constantly shifts from land to sea, and by turn flies in all the continents and Oceanica, and the hero passes through an almost infinite variety of adventures to find himself at last in the House of Lords. The work abounds in vivid descriptions of natural scenery and of social life, at one time horrifying us with a bull-fight at Lima, and at another delighting us with a wedding breakfast at Delmonico's. From beginning to end there is not a dull page, the incidents, though crowded, are not out of the range of probability, and the reader's excitement in the story is always genuine and never morbid."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Nov. 11, says: "The story is well told; the style is easy and natural, and the reader is interested throughout. The writer has a vivid imagination and a graceful pen."

The New-York *Evening Express*, of Nov. 12, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "This tale of Love and Adventure will be devoured by lovers of fiction, for its marvelous incidents and its thrilling scenes, which although given in a style that approaches the realistic and the natural, have all the vivid effects produced in novels of the strictly sensational school. We cannot analyze the story, which combines all the striking incidents of travel and adventure, stereotyped in similar productions, but reproduced by the author with admirable skill and ingenuity, in comparatively new forms, which absorb the reader's attention until the close of the volume. To lovers of the marvelous and the exciting we can safely recommend the work as one that will satisfy their most expectant desires."

The NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 26, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "Those fond of scenes of thrilling adventure will find in this romance ample matter for the most intense interest. The book is fraught with wonderful escapes and records of peculiar enterprise, and displays a remarkable knowledge of the varied hunting episodes of strange climes. Parallel with the romance of travel and the chase, there runs the narrative of the course of true love, so that those to whom the 'sports of field and flood' fail of interest, will find the congenial record of the phases of the tender passion amply repay the perusal of the volume. Altogether, the book is an excellent type of the popular fiction of the period."

The New-York *World* of Nov. 22, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "Mr. CORNWALLIS has undertaken in this volume the task of writing a sensational novel with a moderate under-current of sentiment, in which the adventures are numerous and exciting, and the love incident of the most approved character. The plot is fairly sustained, and would, perhaps, have been stronger had it been told in the third person; but in the narration of adventures this is amply compensated for by the vivacity which the personal relation always insures. Although strictly to be classed under the sensational school, and possessing some of its excellent features, 'Adrift with a Vengeance' is nevertheless free from the worse characteristics of that style."

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of Dec. 10, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "Lively in style, graphic in description, with a plot somewhat involved but well worked out, indicating the practiced hand of an accomplished man of the world. Mr. CORNWALLIS is a master of the ways of society, and his characters are obviously typical."

The New-York *Herald*, of Dec. 26, 1870, says: "One of the best satires on the sensational novel of the day which we have read is 'Adrift with a Vengeance,' written by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. The book is decidedly rich, and ought to be widely read. It is the best thing of the kind published this season."

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The New-York *Evening Free Press* of Nov. 26, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "KINAHAN CORNWALLIS is a familiar name in journalism, and promises to become as familiar in literature. 'Adrift with a Vengeance' is, in fact, a novel of the English standard for cleverness. The author has adopted that autobiographical method of narration, which made 'David Copperfield' and 'Alton Locke' so famous in their day, but which has since been worn threadbare with imitation. In its use—that is, in writing in the first person—an author produces a book either intensely dogged and egotistic, or intensely interesting; and Mr. CORNWALLIS has succeeded in giving his new novel the quality of intensity in the latter direction. Mr. CORNWALLIS must be complimented, therefore, for having done successfully that which can be done only by a master. The general ensemble of the story is 'David Copperfield' over again. The author of 'Adrift' has in him the elements of a master novelist, and has only to develop them—to express himself. There is good enough, *mehercule*, of a great master of fiction in this country. 'Adrift with a Vengeance' is exceedingly graphic in description and bold in invention—is, in a word, finely imaginative in passages, and abounds in the picturesque, graceful and constructed ones of the true literary artist. The volume is the hit of the season."

The *Scottish American* of Dec. 1 says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "This is a tale that we have but to commence reading to make sure that we will get to the end of it."

The New-York *Scientific American* of Dec. 3 says: "KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, the accomplished editor of the *Albion*, has given us in this volume a very graphic and entertaining story, which combines incidents of social life, travel and adventure in a most thrilling and interesting manner. We can cordially commend this book as one well suited to enliven the family circle on the dull Winter evenings."

The New-York *Star*, of Nov. 7, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "The versatile author of this admirably-conceived and very entertaining story is well known as a journalist of many years' standing. 'Adrift with a Vengeance' is the story of a youngster, Washington Edmunds, told in the first person, much in the style of 'David Copperfield.' He passes through about as many trials and tribulations as that eminent worthy. The interest is maintained to the end, the dialogue is easy and natural, and the whole book shows itself to be the work of a highly imaginative mind, and an easy, graceful writer."

The New-York *Home Journal*, of Oct. 12, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "From a hasty look at the advance sheets of the work, we find them rich, not only in promise, but in performance, that should give Mr. CORNWALLIS assurance, as they undoubtedly will his readers, that he has not mistaken his vocation. Its pages are crowded with incident and adventure and hairbreadth 'scapes' in South Africa, Australia, and upon the treacherous deep, enough to furnish forth many such volumes."

The Philadelphia *North American*, of Dec. 3, 1870, says of "Adrift with a Vengeance:" "He (the author) here tells a vivid story of English and American life in an agreeable manner that will be read with interest. * * There is genuine and unflagging interest from first to last."

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ELEGANT ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a SUPERB COLLECTION OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH WORKS in handsome bindings, JUST IMPORTED, offering to the public an unusual opportunity for the purchase of such books at THEIR OWN PRICES. The following may be mentioned as indicating the value of this collection, viz.: Holbein's Portraits of the Court of Henry the Eighth, imp. 4to, half morocco; Low's Domestic Animals of Great Britain, 4to, half morocco; Ostley's Fac similes of Scarce and Curious Prints, 4to, half morocco; Daniell's Oriental Scenery and Animated Nature, 2 vols., folio, half morocco; Hogarth's Complete Works, folio, half morocco; Gillray's Works, with Suppressed Plates, 3 vols., half morocco; Costume of the Clans, folio, half morocco; Sylvestre's Paleography, 2 vols., folio, and 2 vols. letter-press; Meyrick's Ancient Arms and Armor, 3 vols. 4to, half morocco; Catlin's Indian Portfolio, 25 colored plates, folio; Vetusta Monumenta, 4 vols. folio, half morocco; Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain, folio, half morocco; Annales des Musée, 33 vols. 8vo, half calf; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, 3 vols. 4to, half calf; Académie Royale des Inscriptions, 51 vols. 4to, &c. &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Algeria*, which left Liverpool Jan. 28, and Queenstown Jan. 29, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is fresher by two days than that at hand by the *City of Brussels*.

FALLEN PARIS.

The Last Sunday in the Unconquered Capital.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in Paris wrote on Jan. 23: "Yesterday afternoon, along the principal line of boulevards, it was not easy to make one's way through the thick crowd of well-dressed loungers enjoying their usual Sunday promenade as composedly as if there were no shells or short-commons to disturb the ordinary routine of their life. The cafés were filled with guests, discussing, over absinthe or beer, busily, but with less vehemence than might have been expected from French politicians at such a crisis, the downfall of TROCHU and the hopes entertained of the more energetic VINOY. At the Theatre Francais a large audience was listening to one of MOLIERE's master-pieces, too absorbed to notice the frequent and now familiar explosions which filled up the pauses between the speeches of the actors. Masses of infantry lined both sides of the Champs Elysées, making the passers-by believe that the new Commander-in-Chief was resolved to make up for lost time, and that another sortie was already imminent, despite the crushing failure of the last. Nobody had probably a suspicion that at that very moment the troops were wanted for service scarcely a mile off, in the heart of Paris, and that French bullets got ready against the Prussians were piercing French hearts. While one party of citizens were applauding 'Tartuffe,' another were shooting each other from window and doorway across the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville. All the time the Prussian bombs, as if to supply the key to the strange scenes enacting in Paris, and the answering cannon of the forts, made themselves almost continuously heard. A quarter of an hour's walk from the Boulevards or the Theatre Francais would have brought one within reach of the falling shells. To complete the picture, I ought not to forget the silent, worn-out crowds, composed principally of women, waiting wearily but patiently before the doors of some butcher's or baker's shop until their turn at last came round to get their pittance of meat or bread."

The Riots—Capture of Mazas and Delivery of Flourens—A Sullied Page in the History of the Siege.

The Paris correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, dated Jan. 23, supplies the most coherent account of the capture of Mazas, and the subsequent disturbances. It runs thus: "The capture of Mazas by the gentlemen of the Commune will not rival the taking of the Bastile. This morning we have the whole account of the affair from an eye-witness, who relates how the Governor of the prison, on hearing of the arrival of the rioters, and that three delegates desired to speak with him, finally went out to parley with the multitude, which demanded the release of GUSTAVE FLOURENS. While the Governor was parleying, much to the disgust of the Captain of the National Guards who commanded the garrison, and desired to resist, one of the insurgents quietly took the keys out of the concierge's room and opened the large gates. The Commune immediately rushed in, and M. BAYET, the Governor, politely pointed out the room where FLOURENS was confined. The door was opened, and the celebrated Major, dressed in full uniform, found himself in the arms of *les frères et amis*, who embraced him. FLOURENS, however, objected to leave Mazas before his fellow-prisoners had been liberated, and the obsequious Governor, candle in hand, lighted the way to the cells where Leo Meillet, [illegible] were incarcerated. When these worthies had been set free, the Commune returned in triumph to Belleville, and no doubt celebrated its successful raid in the usual manner. Work of a more serious nature took place at the Hotel de Ville, which fortunately was prepared for an attack. About 1 o'clock a couple of hundred rioters, most of them in the uniform of the National Guard, came along the Rue de Rivoli, loaded their muskets, and marched up to the Hotel de Ville. One of the gates opened, and a dozen Mobile Guards made their appearance; both parties brought their weapons up to their shoulders, but a sudden panic seized on the rioters, and they fled in company with some spectators, who began to think matters were looking serious. The fugitives rallied near the Bridge of Notre Dame, and returning to the Rue de Rivoli, fell into line on the pavement, crying 'Vive la Commune! A bas les Bretons!' These misguided and determined men were addressed by an officer of the National Guard, and retired. It was hoped that the emeute was over, but about 2 o'clock another body of rioters made its appearance, coming down the Rue du Temple, shouting 'A bas Trochu! Vive la Commune!' The men drew up in front of the Hotel de Ville and endeavored to tear down the railings. Three Breton officers went out, and from behind the railing asked the rioters what they wanted. 'Will your men fire on the people?' said a man [illegible] Guard. To this Col. VABRE answered that his men would not fire while they were parleying. The men of the Commune were not so scrupulous, for Col. VABRE had hardly uttered these words when the rioters fired on him and his friends, and wounded one of the officers in three places. The Colonel and Commandant tried to re-enter the Hotel de Ville, but could not open the door, and several shots were fired at them, which fortunately did not take effect. Happily, the Mobiles quartered in the Hotel de Ville opened fire from the windows, and soon threw the rioters into confusion; they beat a hasty retreat, but continued to keep up a fire on the Hotel de Ville from a distance, and behind corners, &c. After the firing had lasted half an hour, a white flag was exhibited on the Place de Grève, and an officer of the National Guard, with a yard of white calico at the end of his sword, implored both sides to cease firing. The *façade* of the Hotel de Ville had been pitted with bullets, and the hands of the clock, struck by a projectile, stood still at 3½ P. M. When the firing ceased, some 100 bodies strewed the ground, but most of them got up and ran away when the noise of musketry stopped. However, several men were killed, and among the slain was an officer, supposed to be the Ex-Commandant SAPPIA, dismissed the service a couple of months ago. The dead were quickly removed, and sand was thrown over the pools of blood in the Place de Grève. When the battle was over, strong reinforcements arrived, and in a very short time Paris was swarming with troops, which had been called out for fear of another attempt being made to disturb the peace and unseat the Government. In the evening M. JULES FERRY, Maire of Paris, issued a circular to the other Maires and the commanders of districts, in which he said that some factious National Guards of the One Hundred and First Battalion had attempted to take the Hotel de Ville, which had been fired at from the opposite houses, occupied beforehand by the rebels. 'Bombs,' says the Maire, 'and explosive balls were fired at us. The aggression was of the most odious and cowardly description from beginning to end, as first of all a Colonel and two officers were fired on when parleying, and afterward, when we had ceased firing, muskets were discharged at us from the houses in front of the Hotel de Ville.' M. JULES FERRY regrets that glorious and unhappy Paris should have been exposed to such an attack, which, 'as cowardly as it was foolish, has sullied so pure a page.'"

INFALLIBILITY.

Hyacinthe and the Catholic Bishops.

The *Liberté* publishes an appeal from Father HYACINTHE to the Catholic Bishops, in which he says that two systems of absolutism which weighed upon the Church and the temporal world have passed away. He enumerates the arts employed by the partisans of infallibility, and points out that the principal question in France is a religious one. Father HYACINTHE does not acknowledge the validity of the last encyclicals and syllabus, and describes them as unworthy of a free and great people. He also disapproves of the abuse of hierarchical power, and wishes to abolish priestly celibacy. Finally, the Father expresses a wish to remain in the Catholic faith.

NEAPOLITAN TRAGEDY.

Two Men Stabbed to Death—Jealousy the Motive of the Crime.

A correspondent at Florence, in a letter of Jan. 24, sends the *Pall Mall Gazette* particulars of a terrible tragedy which has just occurred at Naples: "On the 20th, Prince TROIA, a Neapolitan nobleman, was returning home from a banquet late at night in the company of one of his friends, Prince MALIZENNA, to whom he proposed a nocturnal visit to Vesuvius, in order to see the eruption. MALIZENNA, somewhat startled by the singular proposal, as well as by the unusually excited state in which his friend appeared, but attributing it to the effects of drink, accepted the invitation. The friends thereupon hired an open cabriolet and drove out of the gates. On a sudden, however, Prince TROIA changed his mind and insisted on returning to Naples. His friend consented, probably because he deemed it unadvisable to oppose this new vagary, and perhaps also because he preferred town to country under the circumstances. So back they went, the Prince proceeding to his stables, at a short distance from his palace; and after the Prince had spoken to his coachman, the two noblemen directed their steps toward Palazzo Teora, near Porta Sirameana. On a sudden the Prince left his friend's arm, pounced at one bound on a man who appeared to be waiting before the palace, and stabbed him with his dagger, receiving at the same moment, however, from the attacked individual in one of his eyes a stab of such violence that the dagger literally passed through his head, coming out by the back of his neck; both fell dead instantaneously. The Prince's victim was ultimately found to be a certain Signor STETTLER, son of a Swiss officer, formerly in the service of the Bourbons. Both weapons were sword-sticks. The profound mystery in which the motives of this horrible event were shrouded at first is gradually clearing off. The day previous to the crime the Prince had seen the same Signor STETTLER in his wife's box in the theatre of San Carlo. A letter he had received from a vindictive lady's maid, who had shortly before been dismissed by the Princess, had already aroused his jealousy, although there seems to have been not the slightest motive in reality for it beyond this communication, of which the source was, to say the least, suspicious. The Princess, it is said, (a young lady of the greatest beauty,) enjoys the most unblemished reputation for virtue and modesty. It appears that the Prince had questioned his coachman, whose information concerning the direction which Signor STETTLER had taken toward the Prince's palace confirmed his ill-founded suspicion, and on seeing him before his door he was no longer able to control himself. The whole town attended the funeral of the Prince, which took place with great pomp and splendor the day before yesterday."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

De Palladines' Denunciation.

The *Gaulois* publishes the following reply, which, it states, was sent by Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES to GAMBETTA, on receiving his request that the General would resume the command of the Army of the Loire: "Monsieur le Ministre,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter by express. I place my country before everything; and notwithstanding the annoyances and the disgust which I have experienced, I am ready to resume the command of a *corps d'armée*. But I will not hold this command save under a regular Government, whose first act shall have been to bring to trial the ambitious and incapable men who have destroyed France. Receive, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my deep consideration.—D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES."

ANTE BELLUM.

"Why Napoleon Went to War"—A Record of Untold Incidents.

"Azamat Batuk," who has long been a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at the seat of war, supplies the issue of that journal, dated Jan. 27, with an interesting article under the head "How NAPOLEON Went to War." The writer had an opportunity of spending a fortnight among the Imperialists, whom the fall of Sedan had thrown into Belgium, and he thinks an account of what he heard and saw there may not be worthless. He then says: "Truly speaking, stale news is often the only news worth having; fresh news is seldom accurate. So, for instance, in July all the telegrams and correspondence tended to show that it was the Emperor who began the war, and it was he alone who threw France into the subsequent disasters. Yet some day it will appear that such was not the case. The Emperor was one of the worst rulers that ever existed—one of the men least fitted both by his personal qualifications and his origin to sit upon the Imperial throne of one of the first nations in the world. But as regards the war, he is much more innocent in it than the Imperial courtiers and the population of Paris. True, he had created the shameful Tuileries Court, and made the population of Paris what it was four months ago—after twenty years of Imperial rule. But then the truth requires it to be said that if the elements for forming such a Court and such a population were not inherent in the people itself, one man could never have made them, still less a man with the capacities of NAPOLEON III. Almost the same language as the Countess of PAGERIE held was employed by the Countess of POURTALES, a thoroughly French by birth, daughter of the same Baron de BUSSIERE whom the Prussians still keep in prison for no other reason than, having married his daughter to a German, he did not himself become a servant of the Berlin Cabinet. Now the Countess of POURTALES has always been too near to the Tuileries to [illegible] again silent, and her celebrated letter to Gen. DUCROT, which the General [illegible] afterwards when writing to TROCHU, clearly shows in what sense she must have spoken to the Empress. In one word, NAPOLEON knew—at any rate, he had a very confident expectation—that he would never see Paris again. He had been urged into war by the Court, who constantly frightened him with the bugbear of the growth of the Republican party, which had shown itself so formidable at the time of the *plebiscite*. He had been urged, on the other hand, by the people of Paris, from whom, after King WILLIAM had repeated to BENEDETTI at Ems the celebrated word of CAMBRONNE, the preservation of the Empire could be bought only at the price of yielding to their cries of 'A Berlin!' That NAPOLEON was quite prepared for a disaster was obvious not only from what he was told, but from the preparations and the arrangements he made. From the mouths of those who saw him every day, I heard that in the month of July he caressed his son more than he had done in the whole of the child's life. He is believed to have taken him to the Army of the Rhine from a dread of being separated from him in any great disaster. It was only when the command was no longer in the Emperor's hands that he gave up (so his friends declare) the idea of carrying the child with himself under actual fire. This is not the only proof, however, of the Emperor's opinions as to the results of the campaign he was then entering upon. When the Tuileries had been invaded after the proclamation of the Republic, the absence of many things known to have been there formerly showed what measures had been taken. The so-called jewels of the Crown had all been deposited in the Bank of France, but not a single piece of jewelry belonging personally to the Empress was to be seen. The Empress was supposed to have taken all away, but then the silver plate had also disappeared. The magnificent gold and silver table services presented to the Emperor by the Sultan, the Czar ALEXANDER and the Viceroy of Egypt, were all gone. The splendid cradle of the Prince Imperial, presented by the town of Lyons, was also not to be found. The magnificent collections of treasures of art which NAPOLEON had accumulated at the palaces of St. Cloud and Compiègne were also no longer to be seen. All these had been removed long ago. From the very day when war had been declared the railway stations of the Nord, of Strasbourg, and of Orleans, (for Spain,) were crammed with gigantic boxes bearing away to various destinations the 'personal' property of the imperial family, and one cannot help asking oneself how it is that nothing of this has found its way to public notice. When Marshal MCMAHON arrived at Marseilles from Africa he declared to his wife that he considered France as utterly lost, and that he took the command of his corps with the heavy heart of a soldier who knew that his future was ruined. Those who knew of this conversation accused MCMAHON of 'antiquity.' When he arrived at Paris he was closeted for hours with the Emperor, and frankly told him his opinion. The accusations became still stronger, and the postponement of NAPOLEON's departure for twelve days—the consequence of this conversation—was attributed solely to the Emperor's illness. The Empress herself did not apparently share the Emperor's ideas. At the farewell family dinner at St. Cloud she arranged with the *chef de musique* of the Grenadiers de la Garde to play the 'Marseillaise,' as an agreeable surprise to the Emperor; and it was only when she saw the Emperor turning quite pale that she stopped the music and burst into tears. At that moment she seems to have recognized the truth. She gave up the idea of insisting upon the Emperor's starting in parade through Paris, and took him herself to the railway station of the Palace of St. Cloud. Nothing of all this attracted in the least the attention either of the Court or of the people, nor had we the slightest idea of it when we saw the brilliant arrival of the Emperor at Metz."

ENGLAND.

The English People and Princess Louise.

From the Spectator, Jan. 28.

There is something very perplexing, and to us at least not a little irritating, in the sudden outbreak of popular feeling against the marriage of the Princess LOUISE, an outbreak so bitter that it may yet provoke a discreditable scene in the House of Commons. In every great borough the first question asked of a representative is whether he intends to vote against the grant of a dowry to the Princess, and a reply in the negative very often evokes an unmistakable hiss. Mr. FORSTER, at Bradford, turned the subject with the happy mot that he could not fine the Princess for marrying a Scotchman, but at Halifax Mr. STANSFELD was pestered with the question, at Chelsea the members nearly lost the usual vote because they would not clear themselves upon the matter, at Brighton both members stand pledged to vote against the grant, and in every metropolitan constituency the subject is as embarrassing as the Permissive bill, or the Contagious Diseases act, or any other topic upon which there is a misunderstanding between the electorate and the political classes. What in the world does it all mean? What has the clever Princess done, or what is she about to do, that she should be treated with this exceeding discourtesy, her name bandied about by all manner of lips, and her settlement criticised as if she were a pauper applying for two shillings a week and a loaf a day, and suspected of hoarding money? Of course the taxpayers have a right to discuss any grant submitted to Parliament—nobody questions that—but it is possible to exercise any right in an atrociously petty and stupid way, and that, with all respect for them, is the way in which they are exercising this one. Possibly that may be the fault of local orators, who know that they are giving expression to a latent and indefinite discontent, but do not know how to put their case on any intelligible grounds; but it is most perplexing and annoying to see how readily the householders, just invested with power, join in an insulting and unreasonable, and, above all, a trumpery complaint. They do not even take the trouble to make the grounds of their ill-feeling clear. Are their members to resist the dowry because the electors dislike the marriage? That would be intelligible and just, the electors having a distinct interest in the marriage of any one within the line of the succession, but there is no trace of any feeling of the kind. The German Princes, it is believed, with the Kaiser at their head, condemn the alliance as derogatory to the royal caste, and declare that they will not receive the Marquis of LORNE any more than the Marquis RAPALLO, but the English electors certainly do not sympathise with the HOHENZOLLERN pride. As little are they in accord with the feeling of the Peers, who see a new order of nobles introduced between them and the throne; or with the philosophic constitutionalists, who feel that monarchy is weakened whenever the Brahminlike sanctity of the royal caste suffers a derogation. That notion is much more widely diffused than the Court is quite aware, but that is certainly not shared by the people who hurl these questions at representatives who are half ashamed to offer a reply. If the noise had been confined to London we should have said it was a mere expression of a temporary irritation against the Sovereign, of very little political or even social importance. There is no doubt that in her capital Queen VICTORIA has at last exhausted her long-enduring popularity with the masses. They think it her Majesty's duty to live in her capital, to be the visible chief of her realm; and they resent her preference for remote wildernesses and her abhorrence of city life as a dereliction of duty. That feeling, however, is confined to London, and it is out of London that the opposition to the Princess' dowry is fiercest and most loud.

HAVANA MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, which left Havana Feb. 4, reached this port yesterday. We are once more under obligations to Purser MAGNA for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence, which, however, we cannot find space for this morning. The news it embodies throws no stronger light on the situation of affairs than the latest telegrams printed in the TIMES.

Ten Years' Imprisonment for a Young Female Incendiary.

The trial of MINNIE DAVIS, a young and rather good-looking woman, indicted for arson, in having set fire to her trunk for the purpose of obtaining $2,000 insurance money, was resumed before Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and was watched with absorbing interest by the spectators in attendance. Mr. G. HAGEDORN testified to the alarm on Christmas night, and the fire in his house. Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON testified that he visited Mr. HAGEDORN's house on the morning after the fire, and found there packages in the sitting-room into which the accused had gathered up her effects on the evening before the fire. Mrs. HAGEDORN was recalled, and she testified that the prisoner's entire property was not, in her estimation, worth more than $50. On cross-examination the witness testified that she drew pension money as the widow of a soldier named BROWN, who was killed in the war, after becoming married to Mr. HAGEDORN. During the summing-up argument of the counsel for the defense MINNIE DAVIS wept freely, and was removed from the Court-room after becoming hysterical. The jury found her guilty of arson in the first degree, and recommended her to mercy. Recorder HACKETT subsequently sent her to State Prison for ten years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 10,) E. H. LUDLOW & Co. made the only sales of the day, as follows: By order of W. E. McCready et al., executors of ANN MCCREADY, deceased, the firm disposed of the premises known as No. 81 Maiden-lane, comprising a three-story and cellar brick store, together with a lot 25.11x about 94 feet. The building covers the entire lot, and is rented at the rate of [illegible] per annum. [illegible] for $18,700 [illegible] Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. offered some desirable property located respectively in this City and Brooklyn. The property in the last-named city alone was sold, however, that in New-York being withdrawn. It embraced two four-story brick houses and lots adjoining each other, situated on the north side of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, 75 feet west of Court-street. They were both purchased by J. G. LATTIMER for $13,500 each—a price considered by those present as extremely reasonable. The New-York property offered and withdrawn, embraced a five-story store and lot, 27x45, No. 21 Coenties-slip, rental, $2,400 per year; also the property located on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, a plot of ground 51.4 by about 60 feet, upon which are erected three four-story buildings, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Greenwich and No. 9 Morris streets. The premises are leased at the rate of $4,350 per annum. For this last-named property $50,000 was bid, and for the first $18,500, but, as has been said, both pieces were withdrawn by the auctioneers, the estimated valuation being placed at a much higher figure. No other transactions were effected. The list of sales for next week, some of which are of importance, will appear, as usual, in this column on Monday.

At private sale, HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway, report the sale of a lot, 25x100, on Forty-sixth-street, 300 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $23,000, cash.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brick store and lot, n. s., No. 81 Maiden Lane, 80.3 ft. w. of Gold-st., 25.11x38x25.11x 96.5 ... $18,700

BROOKLYN.

2 4-story brick houses and lots, n. s., Nos. 201 and 203 Atlantic-st., 75 ft. w. of Court-st., buildings, 25x50 each; lots, 25x80 each, $13,500 each ... $27,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 46TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a beautiful house, of medium size, and in complete order throughout; location convenient as regards car-routes, and very desirable in all other respects. Price $31,500, including fixtures. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR TENEMENT PROPERTY—Two full lots on 71st-st., west of 8th-av., four full lots on 61st-st., west of Avenue St. Nicholas, and three full lots, including a corner, on Lexington-av., below 55th-st. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SIX ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone houses on West 57th-st., 21.6x 50x100, finished in hard wood; will trade for New-York City property, New-Jersey or Westchester County farms. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 217 West 53d-st., 52 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x 50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE ON 49TH-ST., TO CLOSE an estate, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, near to and west of 5th-av.; gas-fixtures, chandeliers and parlor carpets go with the premises; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 17 West 49th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., in perfect order throughout, including parlor carpets, shades, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Terms very liberal. Apply to CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE, the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house, No. 51 West 36th-st., to a private family only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 9TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University-place, a three-story brick house, 25x60 feet, with back stairs, &c. Price reasonable, and possession when desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$50,000 FOR ONE OF THE FINEST houses in 39th-st., 21.6 feet front; has dining-room extension, and includes the parlor carpets, mirrors, cornices and gas-fixtures. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 7th avs., a three-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LIVINGSTON-PLACE, FRONTing on Stuyvesant Park, an elegant and commodious residence, four stories; Nova Scotia stone; 51x114, suitable for an institution; price, $60,000. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-av., three four-story brick buildings, now renting for $3,744; price, $32,000; a good investment; one of the best locations in the City. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling on East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. For full particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

NO. 46 WEST 34TH-ST., FOR SALE at a bargain, until the 20th of February, House, four-story, 22 feet 6 inches front; cannot be had after above date. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

CHEAP—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house, 22 feet wide, on 34th-st., near 7th-av.; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—BUY YOURSELF A HOME.—THE following houses are for sale very reasonable:

Four-story brick and brown-stone, in 38th-st., one block west of Broadway; only $17,500.

Four-story brown-stone, high stoop, in 50th-st., near 5th-av., 21x55x100; Columbia College lease; only $24,000.

Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 34th-st., near Madison-av., 21x50x100, in fee, elegantly finished; only $33,000.

Brown-stone house in 19th-st., near 6th-av., 22x50x 100, first-class neighborhood; only $30,000.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. — DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

$52,500 FOR A VERY LARGE elegant brick house, in Madison-av., near 38th-st., 25 feet front, about 85 feet deep. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 167 East 29th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, No. 32 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FULL LOTS, INCLUDing a corner on Lexington-av., below 55th-st., with a builder's loan. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY two lots, with elegant mansion, stable, &c., on 8th-av., Carroll and Macomb sts., and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn for a school, church, or public institution; commands fine view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey, &c. Also, four lots, fronting the Circle on Prospect Park, on 8th-av. and Douglass-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR sale or to lease on favorable terms, splendidly located near Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Brooklyn; contains twelve lots; part now used as a foundry, but is suitable for almost any purpose; can be divided, if required; substantial brick buildings, &c. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on Lee-av., between Rodney and Keap sts., Brooklyn; choicest locality in XIXth Ward; house is in superb order, with all improvements. For sale to close an estate. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 112 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, IN ORANGE, N. J., a number of desirable residences, at prices from $7,000 to $45,000, and several to rent at prices from $600 to $1,000, per year. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 258 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

AT RAHWAY, N. J. ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK. Several commodious and substantially-erected new buildings for sale cheap, on favorable terms. Located near railroad depot, on streets improved, graded, flagged, and sewered. Trains to and from New-York every hour. Commutation less than stage fare up town. DAVID CROWELL, Wood-works, Rahway, N. J.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time, thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT RIVERDALE—A large and stylish house, in perfect order, fully and handsomely furnished; furnace, gas, baths, water-closets, stationary wash-stands and tubs, with an abundant supply of spring water, ice-house, (filled,) large stable, &c., six acres of land, forest and ornamental trees, fine lawn, croquet ground, fountain, &c., vegetables, fruits, and all that can be desired in a residence for either Winter or Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY,—BY STANLEY DAY.—The Real Estate Circular mailed upon receipt of stamp. Central-av., Fordham, 9 20-100 acres, with buildings, $35,000; West Farms village, corner lot, 67x112, $1,250; Morrisania, near Southern Boulevard, house, lot 135x100, $15,000; Mott Haven, house, lot 25x100, $4,250; Tuckahoe, house, lot 100x150, $8,500; Rye Beach, corner plot, 1 519-100 acres, $5,000.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 116 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—DEsirable houses, lots, country-seats, and farms for sale, exchange, and to let. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite the station, or to general office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, I. S., A large cottage, situated on the front terrace, near the Pavilion Hotel; house contains eight bedrooms; size of lot 50x160; valuable water right; price, $10,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (25x108) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND-STORY OF THE fifth-story store No. 112 Liberty-st., near Church-st.; contains two offices, shelves and water conveniences. Apply to G. T. ADEE, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story brick stores Nos. 8 and 12 Platt-st. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT OFFICES, one a corner, in Park Building, No. 37 Park-row, first floor. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE UPPER PART of stores Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st.; being 50 by 108 feet in depth. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 176 Duane-st.; first-class for grocery or provision business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, with English basement and all the modern improvements; in splendid condition, in 22d-st., near Lexington-av. The furniture for sale. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 158 Reade-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY BUILDING ON 6th-av., below 34th-st.; price not to exceed $80,000. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR RENTING in every part of the City. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; POSITIVE SALE to close estate of Samuel W. Slocum, deceased—two valuable three-story attic and cellar brick houses, Nos. 161 and 163 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Willoughby-av. Particulars at offices of auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey. In the matter of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by said Bankrupt Corporation at Elizabethport, N. J., on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire valuable real estate of said Corporation, consisting of,

1st—A tract comprising twelve lots between Water and South sts., 147x280 feet, with front on both streets.

2d—The saw-mill property, including lock, canal and basins, with ample yard room and sheds for storage. The mill is fully equipped, of large capacity, and in condition for immediate operation. This property has a frontage on the Elizabeth Creek of about 270 feet, with substantial and capacious docks; the mill has been profitably operated for years, and controls an extensive and lucrative trade.

3d—The wheel factory, a plot of ground on 1st-st., 278x130 feet, with two substantial frame-work shops, 30x81 and 36x82 feet, well adapted for wood work of any description.

4th—The Spoke Mills, consisting of a plot of ground, 270x175 feet, with front on the creek of about 278 feet, on which are substantial docks with sufficient water for vessels of 100 tons. The buildings consist of a new frame factory with slate roof, built with special reference to strength and stability, 35x157, with ample engine-room addition and engine of large capacity, with shafting and connections, all of the best and most modern construction, and in complete order for immediate use. Also, frame warehouse and office building, slate roof, 42x100, with spacious sheds and storage room.

5th—A tract on 1st-st., 125 feet by about 380 feet, running through to Elizabeth Creek.

6th—A tract, 100 feet by about 353 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

7th—A tract, 100 feet by about 330 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

8th—A tract, 100 feet by about 302 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

9th—A tract, 100 feet by about 284 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.

10th—A tract, 85 feet by about 275 feet, with front on the creek of about 275 feet.

Each of these tracts possesses a front upon Elizabeth Creek, which is navigable for vessels of moderate draught, and the locality possessing the amplest facilities for water and railway communication, presents unusual advantages for manufacturing operations of any description.

Also, 5 lots, Nos. 21, 22, 24, 26 and 28, and acres of lots Nos. 19 and 20, situate between Marshall and Franklin sts., and designated by the above numbers on Block No. 49, on a map of the new manufacturing town of Elizabethport, on file in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, New-Jersey.

Also, 144 pine logs, 45 oak logs, and 286 hemlock logs.

Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, where a map of the property can be seen.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS—SCRANTON COAL MINES—PEREMPTORY SALE FOR CASH.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a most valuable coal deposit, adjoining the City of Scranton, represented by geologists and the workings on adjacent properties as containing an aggregate thickness of 34 feet of coal veins of the best quality of coals, or 100,000 tons per acre.

The area extends from the Lackawanna River to the middle of Crown-street, is rectangular 1,384 feet front by 3,800 to 4,000 feet in depth, and contains 126 acres, more or less.

Three upper veins, (one of which is being largely worked close to the line of this property at Crown-street,) estimated as containing 25,000 tons per acre, have been thoroughly tested. Parties under lease to take out 1,000,000 tons on the adjoining tract, have offered to lease this at 14 cents per ton.

It is believed the property contains 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of tons of coal, but the sale will be made assuming only an average of 25,000 tons per acre, or say 3,000,000 of tons on the aggregate to the purchaser, at a price per ton for this quantity.

A right to repurchase for coal purposes the surface of blocks Nos. 8 and 9, as shown by the map of the Town plot—say 400 by 1,364 feet, (including half the width of the street,) for $5,000, will be included in the sale. These two blocks contain eighty-eight lots, worth, at the selling price of those adjoining $600 to $800 each, or about $60,000.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad runs in front of block No. 6, along the whole extent of the property, and other Trunk roads near by.

Title perfect. Sale absolute.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 29 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased. Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—the four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.

Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—the six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.

No. 42 Fulton-st.—the store.

129th-st.—the three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 129th-st., commencing 225 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.

The new and elegant Ohio stone store on the southwest corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.

Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION.—Valuable real estate, Fifth Ward, northeast corner of Hudson and Reade sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee; valuable Fifth Ward property, located on the northeast corner of Hudson and Reade sts., with the buildings and improvements thereon, being 25 feet 10 inches on Hudson-st., 19 feet on Reade-st., 53 feet in depth and 25 feet on rear.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—By order of the Supreme Court—In Partition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—The four lots of land situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., commencing on the southwest corner of 74th-st., and opposite Central Park.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 223 feet front on the Hudson River, and 280 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 28th day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.

DEYO SMITH, Assignee, No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 27 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES. One of the finest collections offered this season. WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14 AND 15, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their sales-room, No. 27 Nassau-st.

The collection will comprise some of the finest examples of our native and resident artists, and also some of the finest specimens of modern European schools. Every picture will be guaranteed original.

J. F. Cropsey,	Wm. Hart,	A. H. Wyant,
Wm. H. Brown,	F. C. Brown,	J. Pope,
C. A. Sommers,	J. Fairman,	J. Williamson,
J. Ward,	E. Spangler,	J. C. Wiggins,
H. J. Blauvelt,	W. Magrath,	A. Parton.

FOREIGN.

Robie, of Paris.	P. Schmitz.
Waltze, Dusseldorf.	Chas. Sell, Dusseldorf.
J. Wilms, Brussels.	J. Buetler, Dusseldorf.
C. Schlesinger, Dusseldorf.	Angus, Paris.

Adolph Ernst, pupil of A. Achenbach, and others.

Also, a very fine copy of MURILLO'S ADORATION.

Painted by DON JOSE BOLDEN, of Seville, Spain. Size, 7 by 10 feet.

The pictures are now on exhibition.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., (LATE LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,) Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION of BOOKS. For particulars see advertisement on fifth page.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

800 boxes fresh Malta Oranges.
170 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
1,680 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.

MR. E. REED RETIRES FROM OUR firm from this date. L. E. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FURS AND BONNETS HALF price. Muffs and Odd Capes at bargains. Seal-skin Hats and Mink Hats $4, worth $12. Children's Furs, Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON 10TH INST., A SUN-SHADE. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock at No. 130 Pearl-st., Office No. 5.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON WILL deliver a series of sermons on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at the New-England Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., on the following subjects:

FEB. 12.—"Bible View of God's Decrees."
FEB. 19.—"Natural Evil."
FEB. 26.—"The Resurrection."
MARCH 5.—"Future Rewards and Penalties."

Mr. RICHARDSON will also preach in the MORNING. Subject—*In What Sense are Calamities Providential?* All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, for seamen.—Rev. Dr. OGILVIE, of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY. Divine service commencing at 3½ P. M. Many seamen worship in this Church. All friends of the sailor are cordially invited. On SUNDAY, Feb. 12, in the AFTERNOON, Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, will administer the Apostolic rite of confirmation. This Church is at the foot of Pike-st., two blocks above Catharine-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Union revival meetings with Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., 9th and 10th avs. are being held. Preaching 51st-st. on MONDAY at 3½ and 7½ P. M., and at 53d-st. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY; same time on FRIDAY at the separate churches.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (7th-st., near 2d-av.)—The New-York Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, Leader, will conduct the services in this Church SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Extra meetings on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week at 7½ P. M. Come and worship with us.

THE BISHOP OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Right Rev. Dr. NILES, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, seats free. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the MORNING and administer the Holy Communion service at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side.—Rev. A. P. GRAVES will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for the last time. Baptism will be administered at the close of the morning service. The revival work in this Church is steadily growing. Rev. FREDERICK EVANS will preach every evening next week.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. L. R. HENSHAW will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, at 7 P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

BIBLE QUESTION—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY MORNING in Ross-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, Rev. Dr. POMEROY, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in St. John's M. E. Church, (53d-st. near 6th-av.,) Rev. Dr. GOSS, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock in behalf of African colonization. The meeting will be addressed by Bishop JANES, Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, and Rev. Mr. ELDER, Pastor of the Church.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. J. H. KENDRICK, D. D., will deliver an address to young men on Sunday, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

COOPER UNION SERVICES.—REV. Dr. JOHN HALL will speak to the people SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. All strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited, and will be made welcome and seats given freely to all, without money and without price.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes; Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. S. F. HOLMES, at 7½ P. M.—the sermons to be interpreted by signs. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the Chapel of the Institution. Singing by the children. All are cordially invited to attend. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Reception of the members and their lady friends on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst. Music by A. L. Mora, Organist, and by Lander's Orchestra. Exhibition of paintings. Tickets in reception-room free to members.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. EVENING subject—*The Penitent Thief.* Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—*Paul's Desire to Depart*; afternoon—*That Great City, Paris, Is Babylon Fallen?* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. M. P. PARMELEE; preaching in the evening by Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M. Revival meetings, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will be held in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. G. F. PENTECOST, of Brooklyn, and Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., of this City.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. Fifth sermon on *The Commandments* at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

"SANCTIFICATION EARNESTLY SOUGHT."—Sermon by Pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS, in the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 3 P. M. Seats free. Preaching also at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Pastor Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ P. M. The evening subject—*Jacob and the Angel.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. E. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the AFTERNOON at 3½. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner Morton, will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to be present. Seats free.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON, THE distinguished scientist, from Massachusetts, will speak before the Society of Spiritualists at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public invited. No reserved seats.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concerts of prayer at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 20 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

"WOMAN'S FIRST AND LAST SIN."—A sermon on this subject will be preached by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST AND LAST.—"THE MESSENGER." E. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Christ as the Alpha and the Omega.* Seats free, and all friends of Bible truth made welcome.

MRS. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D., will commence a course of her popular lectures, Feb. 13, in St. Paul's M. E. Chapel, for the rebuilding of the old North Castle M. E. Church, North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach at 10½ A. M.; Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at 10½ and at 7. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

REV. DR. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach on SABBATH MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in 54th-st., west of 8th-av. Seats free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the fourteenth lecture in the course to young people in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH-ST., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D. EVENING services at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 35th-st.—Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

REV. A. K. SANFORD WILL ADDRESS the Sunday-school Missionary Society of the Jane-street M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 12, 1871.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS; EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; holy communion in the MORNING; in the EVENING lecture in the course on [illegible], by the Pastor. Subject—[illegible]. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—THE LADIES' AID Society will hold a Fair at No. 42 East 14th-st., over BOUTILLIER's, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of next week.

SCRIPTURAL TYPES OF MODERN CHARITY.

A series of Sunday Morning Discourses, BY REV. CHAS. F. LEE.

FEB. 12—ST. STEPHEN THE MARTYR.

AT THE FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, PLIMPTON'S BUILDING, Intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts. Services 10½ A. M. All seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the "Points." Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching 7½ P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. Right Rev. W. W. NILES, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire, will preach at the morning service.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.; revival meetings continued another week.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON, THE VERY popular Pastor of the Open Communion Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., preaches SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEVERAL PROMINENT SPEAKERS will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Y. Savage, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILES W. DART, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Giles W. Dart, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D., 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. ROYCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Royce, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the [illegible] day of February, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John R. Vernam, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f4-law3wSa

IN THE LONDON BANKRUPTCY COURT.—To JOHN MARSH GINDERS, lately residing at No. 3 Wellington-terrace, Holt Hill, Tranmere, near Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, out of business, but now residing at New-York, in the United States of America.—Take notice, that a bankruptcy petition has been presented to this Court by Alfred Ackerley, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, stock and share broker, and the Court has ordered that the publication of a notice of the petition in the London Gazette shall be deemed to be service of the petition upon you. The petition will be heard at this Court on the 13th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear; and if you do not the Court may adjudge you bankrupt in your absence. The petition may be inspected by you on application at this Court.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1871. W. HAZLITT, Registrar.

Wright & Venn, Solicitors, [illegible], London, agents for Anderson & Collins, Solicitors, Liverpool.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WARSHING and SIGISMUND WARSHING, individually, and as copartners, composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Warshing and Sigismund Warshing, individually, and as members composing the firm of J. Warshing & Son, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871. CHAS. H. HYDE, Assignee.
f4-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON H. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of February, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Nelson H. Oakley, of the town of Rutherford Park, County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for three years and four months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in said Southern District of New-York, who was on the 31st day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. PAUL F. FULLER, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 48 Wall-st., City of New-York, Room No 18.
f11-law3wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS KATZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy,—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias Katz, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. LEVI SAMUELS, Assignee in Bankruptcy, 44th-st. and 1st-av., City of New-York.
f4-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MAYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, John Sedgwick, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Mayer, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said District; and who was, to wit, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ja22-law3wSa*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from [illegible], $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

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GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY TEXAS CANNED BEEF, without bone or gristle, at one-third the cost of butcher's meat. Not an extract nor a preparation by chemicals, but the pure beef roasted in vacuo. Wholesale at No. 18 Cedar-st.

NOTICE.—MISS PAGE WILL BRING FROM England a limited number of boys and girls, in the same manner and subject to rules, as Miss Rye brings girls; therefore, Miss Page will feel obliged to those persons who want boys or girls to write to her at No. 4 Oxford Villas, Brook-st., Gloucester, England.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 15
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Trojan	Wed., Mar. 1
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Dorian	Wed., Feb. 15
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Tyrian	Wed., Mar. 22
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Dacian	Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $120.

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CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 9	Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Tripoli, Saturday, Feb. 11	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22		

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. First Cabin $130 gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

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For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

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For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS... Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.... March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............March 22, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

ITALY, Grogan, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

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These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 19th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE..........Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau) Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 2

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

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FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

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SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESTER, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

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DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 2 N. R.—The steamer [illegible] will leave for Lewes, Del. every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

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WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 260 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 260 West 10th-st.
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OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA. NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR VICINITY. IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 106 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN, BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES, No. 35 Pine-st., (upstairs.)

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't. JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3,377,) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. OLIVER AMES, President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 15 until March 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. JAN. 1, 1871. JOHN E. DE WITT, President. OFFICE NO. 40 WALL-ST., Jan. 1, 1871.

Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$3,351,434 86
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received for premiums	$675,411 00	
Amount of interest received from all sources	222,170 30	
Profit on investments	5,026 37	$902,607 76
Total		$4,254,098 62
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$205,868 34	
Purchased policies	70,363 06	
Life annuities, endowments and reinsurance	1,209 29	
Dividends to policy-holders	110,528 98	
Interest paid stockholders on $200,000 guarantee capital	14,000 00	
Commissions	77,796 71	
Advertising and physicians' fees	10,439 43	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, agency expenses, printing, revenue stamps, postage, &c.	77,000 67	567,709 42
Cash assets, per enumeration below		$3,686,389 20
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank and Trust Company	$74,716 87	
United States stocks, at market value	261,575 00	
New-York City, County and Brooklyn stocks, at market value	687,098 87	
Bonds and mortgages secured by real estate, valued at full double the loans	1,712,250 00	
Loans on existing policies, with interest accrued	604,626 87	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1871	108,880 19	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	29,852 00	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1871	11,242 00	
Temporary loans, secured by collaterals	22,004 29	
Balance due from agents	1,075 04	
Furniture and office fixtures, including agencies	1,730 49	
Cash assets Jan. 1, 1871	$3,686,389 20	
Applicable as follows:		
Guaranteed capital stock	$200,000 00	
Amount of losses reported and unpaid	24,710 00	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies, insuring $15,456,[illegible], participating insurance at 4 per cent. Actuaries' net premium	2,396,753 00	
Present value of outstanding dividends to policy-holders	375,304 71	
Reserved as cost of collecting premiums deferred and in course of collecting, also commissions unpaid	14,833 39	3,011,601 10
Divisible surplus		$674,722 10

From the undivided surplus of $674,722 10 a dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium, after March 4, 1871, to each participating policy proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES SUYDAM, late merchant.
JAMES MARSH, late merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT, late merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD, late President Mercantile Bank.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER, late President Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS, Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL, Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, L. I.
HANSON K. CORNING, Merchant, South-st.
EDWARD MINTURN, Merchant, Water-st.
JAMES GALLATIN, late President Gallatin National Bank.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, Merchant, Front-st.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM M. HALSTED, Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
APOLLOS R. WETMORE, Merchant, Greenwich-st.
FREDERICK SHELDON, Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President of Manhattan Bank.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD, late merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, No. 20 Exchange-place.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Counselor, No. 45 Wall-st.
WILLIAM A. OGDEN HEGEMAN, Counselor, No. 55 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenberg & Peckham,) No. 18 Wall-st.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President, No. 40 Wall-st.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, Secretary, pro tem.
WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Cashier.
A. H. BUCK, Medical Examiner.

FOR SALE. CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR. ALSO NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from any taxation in form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held ON MONDAY, FEB. 20, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive. W. A. HALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per Ct. Gold Bonds, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FREE OF U. S. TAX, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. ON A FINISHED ROAD. FOR SALE AT 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 30th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, NO. 58 WALL-ST.

IOWA BONDS.

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE OF BERLAZ, ABT & CO., NO. 111 REGENT-ST., W. LONDON.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ($10,000 per mile.)

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK, GUARANTEED BY DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following notes, stolen from the office of the undersigned this 10th day of February, 1871, payment of the same having been stopped, viz.:

One note, dated Jan. 7, 1871, drawn by E. H. Brown to the order of A. S. Flandrau, payable sixty days from date at No. 151 Nassau-st.; amount, $200.

One note dated Jan. 23, 1871, drawn by Alston, Mc-Nair & Co., to the order of A. S. Flandrau, payable four months from date, at Chatham National Bank; amount, $465.

One note, dated 9th of January, 1871, drawn by Francis Barry to the order of A. S. Flandrau, payable one day after date, with interest, at No. 7 East 18th-st.; amount, $100. A. S. FLANDRAU, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871. No. 7 East 18th-st.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against accepting or negotiating a draft for five thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirteen cents ($5,693 13) drawn by the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., on the National Exchange Bank of Boston, and made payable at the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of this City, to my order, mailed to me on the 27th January last from Lynn, by Messrs. Lamper & Bros., (the same having been lost or stolen,) as payment has been stopped. NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. MILTON KNAPP.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the first inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—GOLD INTEREST seven per cent. will be paid, on first-class leasehold store property, worth $150,000, for three or five years; principals only apply to H., Post-office Box No. 4,759.

$100 REWARD FOR RETURN OF REGISTERED BOND for $1,000, No. 6,331, issued under act of March 3, 1863, payable to George G. Barton, registered March 1, 1867. Address G. G. BARTON, No. 85 Carman-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.

If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.

Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y. WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged. JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

A CARD.—THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS to the United States Military Post Library Association were by accident omitted from the pages of the recent annual report, viz.:

J. M. Fiske & Co., South-st.	$25
A. Hamilton, Jr.	10
C. B. T.	5
J. C. Hartt	5
A. B., Jr.	2

The above are now gratefully acknowledged here. W. PITT PALMER, Treasurer, No. 43 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA. SARATOGA every night for the present, all novelties being postponed. Characters in this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY by Misses Fanny Davenport, Morant, Morris, Gilbert, Dietz, Messrs. James Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, De Vere, Mason and others.

SARATOGA. SARATOGA. TWELFTH SARATOGA MATINEE next Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY. MATINEE AT 1½; EVENING AT 8. THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED. WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS. THE GREAT MAJILTONS, THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS, THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS, AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

W. M. HOLLAND..............Lessee and Manager.

Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST. MONDAY, Feb. 6, And every evening except Saturday, KING LEAR. SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR. Miss EFFIE JOHNS......as..........FANCHON

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........(14th-st.)..............Director

GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2½ P. M. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. BESWICK, DUTTON AND ALLEN, UNRIVALED CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS, in the TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS. BAREBACK RIDING BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON, and WILLIAM DUTTON. ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, Feb. 14, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets to be had of members only. J. F. POGGENBURG, Secretary, No. 155 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR'S AFTERNOON and EVENING Classes will give a RECEPTION DANSANTE on SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 11 P. M. Former patrons and their friends can attend.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

SACRED MUSIC.—WANTED, ABOUT 1ST April next, a gentleman to lead in congregational singing, with the aid of a good organ and no choir. Address, with references, and salary required, MUSIC, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 9 Union-square (105 4th-av.)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, second floor front room and hall; bedroom nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. References required.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 46 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 26 West 12th-st. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, $14 and $18 per week, at No. 151 West 40th-st., near Waverley-place.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A front room with bedroom attached, southern exposure, with or without partial board; do not move 1st of May. Inquire at No. 22 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS IN a private house, with or without board; gas and heat; hot and cold water on same floor. Inquire at No. 92 Barrow-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. Apply at No. 73 Lexington-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen; 34th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to J. C., Box No. 14, Post-office.

NO. 59 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—ELEGANT front parlor, first floor, with bedroom and board, at the lowest terms; also, single rooms.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE COMfortable third-story room, with stationary basin, gas, fire, and board for two persons, at $18 per week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, tidy and respectable young woman as cook; would assist with the washing; is a very good cook, baker, pastry, &c., or would take laundress' situation; fully competent for either; best testimonials. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 232 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and trustworthy woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 212 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID AND dress-maker by a competent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first-class operator. Ring the fourth bell No. 116 West 31st-st.

WANTED—DRESS-MAKING BY THE DAY; can cut and fit and trim in the latest styles; takes her own sewing-machine along. Call all the week at No. 238 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, a few more engagements. Can be seen and orders left at No. 211 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as servant. Address H. TAPKEN, No. 33 Sheriff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER of long practical experience, in the cultivation of fruits under glass, including the propagating and culture of hot green-house and stove plants; none need apply but those wanting a first-class man. Address GARDENER for two days, South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; best City reference; perfectly understands his business. Call or address R. A. M., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, who has been eight years as groom in England, a situation as groom or coachman; best references from England. Call or address No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obedient; no objection to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP IN THE COTton business. Address W. P. R. S., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,679,343 83.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager............J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager.................J. H. SELWYN

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD. G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

Every evening until further notice. MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS. MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST GRAND MATINEE. Last Night of MISS LUCY RUSHTON. First time in America, the comedy of GLITTER, and RED HANDS. Full of strong situations and effects. TODAY, AT 2 P. M. EVENING, AT 8.

THIRTEENTH POPULAR CONCERT.

ASSOCIATION HALL, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1871. Miss ANTOINETTE RONCONI, Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, WM. MACDONALD, ISAAC B. POSNANSKI, JOSEPH POSNANSKI, ANTONIO L. MORO.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. Concerts EVERY SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½. Dr. Clare W. Beames, organist, of New-York, and Mrs. Annie Mixsell, soprano, will perform at the above concert today. ADMISSION 15 CENTS. Ten tickets $1.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT BILLIARDS.

At Chris. O'Connor's Union-square rooms TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock. In addition to a display of new and fancy shots, there will be a match at the American game, and also at the French carom between ALBERT GARNIER and CYRILLE DION. Admission, $1.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY, FEB. 11, AT 2 P. M. Miss MARIE KREBS' Fifth Piano-forte Recital. Single tickets, $1 50; family tickets, (admitting three persons,) $3; to be had at the usual places.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. New receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, No. 40 Washington-square, (south.) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 13–18. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 15,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraints.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 13. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 22. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 126 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as visiting governess or teacher of the English branches in a private school. Address S. L. E., Station D.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax. THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 15th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened Feb. 11. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIS SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M., FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

On MONDAY, Feb. 13, will be presented, FIRST TIME this season, T. W. Robertson's charming comedy, HOME, as originally performed in this Theatre by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss HELEN TRACY, and others.

After which will be presented Oxenford's charming comedietta, (for the first time in this Theatre,) entitled BLUE DEVILS, which has been for some time in preparation.

TUESDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT, Robertson's military drama, OURS.

WEDNESDAY, (third time,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

THURSDAY—HOME, and BLUE DEVILS.

FRIDAY—MONEY.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 18, (fourth time,) THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, (in response to numerous inquiries at the box-office,) Morton's comedy, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

In preparation: Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE OF FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL, in MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at the Branch Ticket office, at Dittson & Co's music store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JAMES M. WEHLI'S MATINEE MUSICALE. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE in HUNTED DOWN. EVERY EVENING. MATINEE SATURDAY.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

Frederick Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.; B. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; Louis Kammerer, No. 26 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; L. A. Graef, No. 132 Chambers-st.; George Nembach, Stack's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; L. Gellinas, Steinway Hall; J. F. Poggenburg, No. 155 Broadway; F. Siebins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; R. Walter, No. 555 Broadway; A. Brentinson, No. [illegible] Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Franz Schneider, No. 63 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 3d-av. and 23d-st., and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 26 Walker-st.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE. TO-NIGHT—KATCHEN VON HEILBRONN. Seebach, Katchen; Venota, Kunigunde. MONDAY—Seebach as Adrienne Lecouvreur.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:25, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. Feb. 8, 1871.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

AIR LINE. NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 20, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and with its connections, form the shortest all-rail route from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, and all points in the South-west.

Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passenger trains at the rate of 22 miles per hour, making the trip from New-York to New-Orleans in 62 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New-York and New-Orleans, and no change south of Lynchburg.

Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.

Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached.

A dispatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.

Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.

For further information apply to J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 58 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1870. MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix. au21-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. GOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870. H. GOTHOUT, Executor. n12-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 115 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870. WILLIAM MARX, JONAS SONNEBORN. n19-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix. ISAAC L. KIP, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Executors. n29-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of December, 1870. THEODORE ROSS, Executor. d10-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870. MARY C. HEMENWAY, CHARLES LANIER, Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALKENING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 210 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1870. ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor. JULIA F. VALKENING, Executrix. d24-law6mSa*

LEGAL SCIENCE.

The Theory of Judicial Determination—Fourth Lecture in the University Law Course.

The fourth lecture in the University Law Course was delivered last evening in the chapel of the University on "The Theory of Judicial Determination" by A. A. REDFIELD, Esq., a graduate of the University. The lecturer premised his address by expressing his conviction in the existence of a legal science; that questions of law were not determined according to the whim or caprice of a Judge, nor by the cajolery or persuasiveness of counsel; that the result of a lawsuit was not necessarily an extra hazardous risk against which no one was willing to insure, but that a lawyer, in advising a client, or a Judge in deciding a cause, proceeds, or ought to proceed, by processes of investigation, analysis and deduction, as truly scientific in form and character as those by which a mathematician predicts the return of a comet. The needs of society from age to age necessitated the establishment of a body of conventional and artificial rules for the settlement of differences between man and man, which we call law, but which should not be mistaken for justice. Under this system it may indeed happen that justice is frequently frustrated, that here and there we have a corrupt Judge or an ignorant one, dangerous to the community in which he lives; but it might be frankly acknowledged that the amount of error and absurdity to be found in the law books is beyond calculation, and yet this system was to be accepted as the result and verdict of the collected wisdom of mankind. Citing a notable instance of the injustice of a decision recorded by a Scotch arbitrator, he remarked that though preposterous, as it appeared, it was by no means uncommon. The vital distinction between the theory of arbitration and the theory of judicial determination was that the former settled only a single controversy between particular individuals, while in a legal judgment the rendering of justice to the parties was not one-half the duty of the Court. That judgment should be rendered on principles so just and right that it could determine every other like case which might ever thereafter arise. He was safe in asserting that arbitration as a system would not for some generations to come support that system of municipal law, which in the long run would prove the safest standard by which our rights can be determined and our wrongs redressed. He defined a Court to consist of a Judge, Jury, and the Bar. The Judge and the members of the Bar should be possessed of a knowledge of the principles of a technical science, and, indeed, the spheres of both were more identical than would at first appear. The Judge in rendering a decision should look for enlightenment, instruction and right reason from the Bar of which he was a member, and it was upon the Bar, which was alone competent to estimate his abilities and probity, that the Judge should mainly rely for that moral support, without which, especially in times of great popular excitement, or upon occasions of unpopular decisions, the judiciary would become the sport of the mob or the victim of a political conspiracy. Eminent Judges had borne testimony to the assistance they received from the arguments of counsel, and it was monstrously unnatural that both should ever stand in antagonism to each other. This science of law had a twofold purpose—one to furnish and declare the rule of action by which an individual was to govern himself as a member of the community, and the other was to furnish a system of machinery by which the infraction of that rule might be prevented, or, if not prevented, punished, and resulting injuries redressed. The distinction between statute and common law was unphilosophical, and the distinction between written and unwritten law was ridiculous to a degree. Law was not a fixed science. Its definitions were not fixed and determinate; a Judge never decided the general principles, but the case, and left us to infer the principles. One of the processes of judicial determination was to reduce dialectually from known principles a general rule of law, to strip from precedent cases all that was peculiar to them, not only as to facts but as to forms of expression employed by the Judges, to look at the whole case or cases, and by abstraction and induction arrive at the *ratio decidendi*, or that general principle or ground at the foundation of all decisions upon the subject. On this basis he pointed out the action to be pursued by lawyers and Judges, citing several instances where it was to be departed from, according to the peculiar character of the case, arguing, with Lord COKE, that "reason was the life of the law—nay, the very law itself." The basis of all judicial reasoning was precedent, but it was liable to change with the needs and conditions of societies and generations. Entering into the practical consideration of the subject, he would not argue whether the Judge was justified in enforcing a law he deemed contrary to the law of God, or if his duty to deal honestly and fairly with lawyers and their clients. It was difficult to exaggerate the dignity and sacredness of the judicial office. There were those whose learning and virtue were examples for emulation; others, whose recklessness and indifference to the principles of law drew upon it confusion and uncertainty; and others again, so solicitous for popular applause as to sacrifice every honorable duty and win for themselves the contempt of mankind. Nothing was more essential to the character of a just Judge than that he should be perfectly independent of popular opinion so far as that opinion was expressed upon pure questions of law. A just Judge ought never consult the popular will. In latter days we heard very much of corrupt Judges, and we cannot but join in the censure, if such there be, but the popular judge was practically a greater curse to the community than the corrupt Judge. The latter will decide correctly and justly ninety-nine times out of one hundred; while the popular Judge will decide wrongly nine times out of ten, inasmuch as he sinks even below the level of an arbitrator, and administers the rough justice of an arbitrator mingled with a gross perversion of law, and unlike the arbitrator, leaving his decisions [illegible] ... justice and right was, at the present time, more than at any former period of the world's history, the popular cause and the winning cause. The leadership of that cause, to a large degree, was the Bar and the Judiciary. His only wish was to be numbered there who held his learning, his labor and his eloquence at the service of the injured and oppressed, and who everywhere proved himself the friend of order [illegible].

Mr. REDFIELD was frequently applauded during the delivery of his able address.

The Ninth Assembly District Grant Club.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Grant Club was held at Bleecker Buildings last evening, Mr. JAMES CUMMINGS, President, in the chair. At a late stage of the proceedings, Mr. JOSEPH SOUDER said that he had read in the papers that morning that the matter of the proposed reorganization of the Republican Party in this City had been laid over. He would like to know if there was anybody in the hall who could enlighten the Club upon the subject.

The Chairman said that he was at the meeting of the State Committee at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Thursday evening, and that he could gain no further information than that which had been published in the papers.

Mr. SOUDER said "That the Republican Party had been lying dormant for some time; it was dwindling away through cliquism. Those who are creating the division should be put away. If the party could be brought to unite an organization would be effected. The Central Committee—as things stand at present—are stealing all the thunder. He therefore would move that the Grant Club pass a resolution recommending a reorganization."

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL said that he thought such action would be premature. There would be a meeting of prominent gentlemen of the Republican Party on Saturday evening, and he thought that it would be better for the Club to wait until those gentlemen were heard from. The motion was lost, and the Club then adjourned.

Money Put to Good Use.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1871.

John E. Williams, Esq., Treasurer Children's Aid Society:

DEAR SIR: Some time since I collected from the members of the New-York Produce Exchange $358 for the Peabody monument fund. This object seems to have fallen through. I have suggested the amount should be given to some charitable object, which has been assented to by many of the subscribers, and I know of none more worthy than your Society. Inclosed please find my check for the amount. I would like some acknowledgment of the same so the numerous subscribers can see their money has been devoted to some good purpose.

Respectfully yours, JOHN D. MAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

John D. Mairs, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of $358 for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, which, with your kind permission, I shall see applied to the building fund of the Girls' Lodging-house for poor neglected girls of the City. I hope this will be as satisfactory a monument to the good intentions and kind feelings of the givers as if it had been expended in a costly monument.

Yours, truly, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Closing of the Evening Schools.

The usual examination preparatory to the closing of the evening schools are now being held by the Superintendents of Public Instruction. Last Wednesday evening Mr. HARRISON examined the First Ward School, No. 29, in Greenwich-street, and expressed himself as highly satisfied with it. The first class especially, Mr. C. SULLIVAN, teacher, was equal in history, algebra and the higher branches, to any of the day schools that had been visited. There are ten classes in this school, and ten teachers. Mr. JOHN M'GINN is the Principal. The average attendance nightly, during the four months' term just ended, has been 300 pupils. Last night they held their closing exercises, and went through a very varied programme, which occupied the time between 7:45 and 10½ o'clock P. M. The orations, recitations, declamations and solos were as good as the average of such exercises in day schools, but there were far too many of them. At the close prizes were distributed to those pupils who had shown the greatest proficiency. THOS. SPRING took the first prizes in the first class of 77 scholars; MARTIN COONEY the second and MAURICE KEANE the third prize. The School Trustees and Inspectors of the Ward and other friends were present, as follow: Trustees—Wm. Kenny, Pk. Baldwin, Peter Dinch, Jno. O'Connor, Denis Cenan. Inspectors—A. J. Oliver, C. L. Weber, Geo. Leonard.

The school will close on Wednesday. The Fourth Ward schools will close on Tuesday next.

RELIGIOUS RESERVE.

The Right of Man to Keep His Thoughts and Feelings to Himself—Remarks by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The attendance at the regular weekly prayer-meeting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, was very large. Mr. BEECHER was present and occupied the chair. He said that the subject to which he desired to call the attention of his audience was "Religious Reserve." There are, said he, many people who suppose that there is nothing that happens to them about which they are not willing to speak. That may be so, but then there is not much happens in such cases worth listening to. The lower you are, and the less worth the experiences become, the more willing you find people to disclose themselves. The higher the intellect, the richer the experiences, and the finer the feeling, the more worth knowing the condition, the greater will be found the reserve. Those persons that are very demonstrative have generally religion only like a corona round their real life, whereas, with the worthy, in proportion to the profitableness of that which is given to you is that which is retained within the heart; and as one is cultured deep in moral sense and rich in spiritual life, in that proportion will he be naturally reticent. He feels an impulse to reserve and a disposition to secrete. There is much in the experience of every Christian soul that cannot be expressed to any one—no, not even to God. When before the Maker, we can but say, "Search Thou me, and try me and know me." Thus there is a large undertone which we are not competent to form into ideas—a large undertone of rich experience which no man can give expression to. This reserve is natural to men from different causes. Delicacy, pride, fear and vague sensibility all contribute to its creation. And we are to remember that this indisposition to turn ourselves inside out grows usually with the growth of our religious nature. This is especially characteristic of Christ. He walked among men as a teacher and lived on the most familiar relation with his disciples, yet the expression "I have many things which you are not able to bear" is the expression of His whole life. He had great depths of feeling that He felt He could give no expression to. Now the question comes up, How far should any person attempt to overcome this tendency? We must respect the privacy of each other's soul-life, not in a sense of indifference, but with a feeling of sacredness. So much seclusion in religious life is unfavorable to the soul, but too much airing makes us superficial. No one should feel himself called upon to tell everything, but it is good to disclose ourselves when in the presence of one who sympathizes with us. There are three ways in which it is common to intrude upon the privileges of the soul in this direction. The first is in an assumed tone of authority; the second, in a tone of authority; and the third, in the language of cant. No man—not even the father of a child—is empowered by God to command this revelation. There is a sacred precinct into which we may retire, and into which no man has a right to demand entrance. Who has a right to come into my garden but I, that own it? In the cool of the day, when we hear even the footsteps of God among the groves, we hide ourselves and seek to cover our nakedness. And if such is the result in the presence of the Maker, how much more in the presence of another? When, therefore, priests or inquisitive friends approach and say, "Open unto me," let them be shut out. No man has a right to say to me, "Show me what your soul is feeling." There is nothing more offensive to me than to be greeted in that rough religious way, "Well, brother BEECHER, how is your soul today?" None of your business. It is a kind of familiarity that I don't relish. If my father were to come to me on the ferry-boat and put his arm around my neck I should look up with pleasure, but should a stranger do the same thing, I should resent the action as an insult. And what I won't permit to be done to my body, I shall not tolerate on my soul. Mr. BEECHER at this point referred to the fact that parents often felt sad because their children did not appear to repose that trust in them, in a religious way, that might be expected, but he said this was usually the result, not of any lack of reverence or love, but because of a certain indescribable sympathy which the soul must find before revealing itself, and which is quite as likely to be found among companions as parents and relatives. He added that an instance of this kind had occurred with his own daughter; she preferring to speak upon religious subjects to a certain Aunty BROWN than to him. Yet, said he, instead of being sad or jealous, I thanked God for the manifestations of goodness in bringing out in his own way the religious life of my child.

The audience were dismissed with a blessing.

Riparian Rights—Injunction Issued Against the Erie Railway by Chancellor Zabriskie.

Decisions were rendered in the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, yesterday, by Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE, Chancellor. The most important case decided was that of STEVENS *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, upon an application from STEVENS for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using the tracks of the Paterson and Newark Railway, in front of his property on the Passaic River, near Newark. [illegible] ... were defendants' ... below high water-mark ... belong to the State, was illegal, and that the Erie Railway Company in using the privilege thus granted was violating his rights. Chancellor ZABRISKIE ordered an injunction to be issued restraining the Company from driving more piles or laying more rails in front of the property, but refused to restrain them from using the tracks already laid.

A [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write to inquire whether a lady can advertise [illegible] companion to an invalid lady" without being insulted? I advertised to the above effect in the *Herald*, and received a communication from a man who said he wanted a "confidential lady companion." Since we have reached a point in our boasted civilization where such arrangements have become habitual, why not have them completely systematized, so that the different classes of society may be a little more defined, and not interfere with each other? Let the *Herald* devote a certain number of columns to certain purposes which shall be distinctly understood by all. If you can suggest any other plan by which we can be protected, pray do so.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1871. A LADY.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The case of ELIZABETH BRINKLEY, alias Lawson, alias Charles, against HUGH L. BRINKLEY, came up before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is one for divorce, and came up on a motion for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee. The matter set up in the affidavits read on the motion is utterly unfit for the columns of this paper. The parties were never married, but have lived together many years. The plaintiff claims to be the wife of the defendant, and he claims that she is not. The defendant is said to be joint heir with his sister to an estate of $1,500,000, and the plaintiff is ten years his junior. The principal argument was had on the effect of the Tennessee judgment. Decision reserved. Mr. BROWN for motion, JOHN H. ANTHON opposed.

On Thursday afternoon a well-dressed lady, apparently suffering from illness or very much exhausted, was observed by the gate-keeper at the James-slip Ferry to enter the gentlemen's waiting-room. The gate-keeper had also noticed when the lady paid her fare that she had a large roll of bank bills in her possession. Shortly after she entered the waiting-room he saw two men of suspicious appearance follow her. He at once left his office and went into the waiting-room, when he discovered the lady asleep, and the two men in the very act of robbing her. The villains fled precipitately upon the entrance of the gate-keeper and eluded arrest. It is supposed they had used chloroform, as the lady afterward said she had been overcome by sleep as soon as they entered the room.

Some days ago ARTHUR P. GRAHAM, fourteen years of age, left the residence of his aunt, Mrs. MARY POWELL, No. 7 East-street, Boston, taking with him $300 belonging to her, and a companion named CHARLES NEWELL, fifteen years of age. The boys came to this City, and taking lodgings at the Prescott House, hunted up a teacher of the art of clog-dancing, and providing themselves with clogs of the most approved pattern proceeded to acquaint themselves with that art at an expense of $40 to Mrs. POWELL in tuition fees alone. Yesterday, however, their professional career was cut short by Detective SIMINGTON, who arrested them on a telegram from Boston, and found GRAHAM had $155, while NEWELL had $98, so that the aunt is not a very heavy loser by the escapade. Both boys will be returned to Boston today.

The Magnus Gross Association met at Germania Hall, No. 200 Third-avenue, on Thursday evening last, and completed the election of their officers with the following result: GERSON N. HERMANN, President; Col. H. LUX and N. Muller, Vice-Presidents; Dr. J. S. Nagle and Charles W. Kruger, Secretaries; Otto H. Coop, Treasurer; John Landesman, Fred. Zimmer, Alderman Edward Schlichting, Ernest C. Berckman, Heimann Stimmerman, Hermann G. Schroeder, John P. Schmenger, Owen Murphy, David M. Koehler, Hermann Schroeder, Fred. Rollwagen and Josiah Carpenter, Executive Committee, and Aaron Friedeam, Sergeant-at-Arms.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mrs. ELIZA GREEN, of No. 39 Lexington-avenue, was broken into by JOHN WILLIAMS and a confederate, and four damask curtains valued at $1,000 were stolen by them. The burglars were seen to leave the premises by Officer CLARSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and having deposited the property on the sidewalk were about to return to the house, when he arrested WILLIAMS and brought him to the Station. Judge LEDWITH committed him for trial yesterday.

A verdict was given for the Government at the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, in the case brought for the condemnation of a quantity of cutlery, worth about $600, on the ground that its proper value had not been fully estimated in the invoice by Mr. PEIRS, the consignee of the goods. Assistant District-Attorney SIMONS conducted the case for the Government.

On Thursday evening, JAMES HUGHES visited the eating saloon of Mr. SEDWITH, of No. 264 South-street, and ate nine dozen of the largest oysters from the shell within half an hour. On payment being demanded he indignantly refused to give any, and he was given in custody to an officer, who conveyed him to the Station-house. Yesterday, he was arraigned before Judge LEDWITH, at Essex Market Court, but on payment of the debt he was released, with a reprimand.

GEORGE LESLIE met PETER HALL, a sailor, residing at No. 123 Cherry-street, on Thursday night in a Bowery saloon, when, finding that HALL was quite intoxicated, he deliberately slipped his hand into his victim's pocket and took possession of $50 in money. HALL followed the thief into the street and seized but was compelled to let him go as his hands were sore from being frost-bitten at sea. An officer arrested LESLIE, however, and Justice HOGAN held him for trial.

Rev. G. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions, delivered a lecture on "Incidents of Travel," last night, at the public Reading-room, No. 207 Greenwich-street, for the benefit of the working men of the First Ward. Mr. MINGINS' popularity as a lecturer attracted a large and very appreciative audience. The lecturer was introduced by D. E. HAWLEY, Esq., who stated that he had arranged a course of lectures, to be delivered in the same place monthly, or oftener, by the most talented lecturers in the City.

DANIEL GILL and THOMAS NOLAN were arraigned before Justice Hogan, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of picking pockets. PATRICK HARVEY, residing at the corner of Plymouth and Adams streets, Brooklyn, was in the City Hall Park on Thursday afternoon, when he felt the prisoners pushing against him. Suspecting that they were pickpockets, HARVEY felt of his pantaloons pocket and satisfied himself that his wallet containing $65 was safe. Finding that GILL and NOLAN still continued their movements, the complainant put down his hand to remove the wallet to an inside coat, when he discovered that he had been robbed. Both of the accused were remanded for examination.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday in the case of GEO. W. WITTENBERG, the young man who shot himself at No. 165 Greene-street, on Wednesday. No new facts were developed, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death. His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents on York-street, Jersey City, tomorrow.

JAMES GALLAGHER died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained at the Boulevard Hotel, on the 7th inst., in some unexplained manner. Deputy-Coroner MARSH made a post-mortem examination, and ascertained that the base of the skull had been fractured. An inquest will be held today by Coroner YOUNG, at the office of the Board.

A correspondent puts the pertinent inquiry whether the escape of so many convicts from the State Prison at Sing Sing is not the result of gross carelessness on the part of the prison officials? Hardly a week passes in which a convict does not escape, and many of them are never recaptured, and if they are at all at considerable expense. Certainly the matter ought to be inquired into.

Messrs. W. AHRENS and W. J. SLANE contradict the report in relation to the fire which occurred on their premises on the morning of the 9th inst., and give the credit of saving their lives to CHAS. L. KELLY, Assistant Foreman Engine Company No. 9, who entered their apartments and rescued every one of the occupants. He lowered Mr. AHRENS and his child, and Mrs. DORA AHRENS, from the window to the sidewalk, and also assisted Mr. FRED. AHRENS, WM. AHRENS, and Mrs. WM. SLANE to escape by the stairway.

Mr. CHARLES F. ALLEN, President of the Mercantile Library Association, having invited VICTORIA C. WOODHULL to deliver her "Constitutional Argument on Constitutional Equality" before the Association, the lady has declined to do so at present on account of prior engagements, but expresses the hope that she will be able ere long to comply with the invitation.

During the month of January, 276 new patients were entered on the books of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, in Fifty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, ninety-three visits were made, and of thirteen operations four were of importance. A large number were vaccinated. The staff consists of Dr. Seeger, chief physician; Dr. H. N. Dunnell, surgeon; Dr. J. J. Wallace, Dr. Richardson and others.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the Great Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Anatomy and Natural History of Insections." Lecturer, Dr. ADRIAN J. EBELL.

In the case of EUGENE BERTHOLOT, by her guardian, against GERTRUDE HURDY, reported in yesterday's TIMES, in which the defendant was charged with procuring a life-policy to be charged to her name without authority, Judge [illegible] has rendered a decision in favor of defendant, ordering that the preliminary injunction be vacated with $10 costs.

Mr. F. J. DEPEYSTER repeated his lecture entitled "The Europe of To-morrow," before a large audience at the Hall of the Bloomingdale Lyceum, corner of Ninety-ninth-street and Broadway.

CHARLES VON LIEBKEN, a German, nineteen years of age, and a sailor on board the bark *Jenatz*, lying at Pier No. 50 East River, yesterday fell from the topsail-yard to the deck of a tug-boat lying alongside, fracturing his skull and right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Two young men, named MICHAEL LYNCH and MICHAEL CONNERS, lately of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have been missing for six weeks.

The fifth annual dinner of the graduates of Harvard College and its schools will take place at Delmonico's Feb. 22, 1871, at 6½ P. M. Tickets may be obtained of A. W. GREEN, Secretary, at No. 52 Wall-street.

A fire occurred yesterday among some cotton samples in the office of Messrs. CHARLES N. KENNEY & Co., cotton brokers, at No. 152 Pearl-street. While engaged in extinguishing the flames, J. M. CARTER, one of the firm, was seriously burned about the face and hands. The damage to the stock and fixtures was slight.

A boy playing with matches in the apartment of WILLIAM H. CRAFT, on the third floor of No. 372½ Bowery, yesterday, set fire to a bed, causing damage to the amount of $100. Insured.

BROOKLYN.

The reading-room of the Liberal Christian Association, on Fulton-avenue near Duffield-street, is now open all day on Sundays to readers. On the tables and shelves are to be found most of the leading American daily and weekly newspapers, besides a large number of the most valuable monthly magazines published in this country and Europe. There is a room specially set apart for boys, where during the week they can amuse themselves by playing checkers, or, if desirous of information, may receive instruction in the common branches of English education. The managers of this institution are doing an excellent work.

THOMAS ROURKE, employed in the paper manufactory of PHELPS & Co., on Carroll-street near Nevins, accidentally fell into a boiler of boiling mash, on Thursday afternoon, and was only saved from a horrible death by the action of one of the girls employed in the work, who ran to his assistance and held him up until sufficient help came to remove him from his perilous position. He was badly burned about the lower part of the body.

CHARLES A. BARCLAY and WILLIAM SCOTT were, on complaint of the Mayor, yesterday arraigned before Justice WALSH, on a charge of of fraud, alleged to have been perpetrated upon a certain Mrs. C. HUBBARD, of Michigan. The swindle charged is the old and well-known one of advertising music-boxes, and sending to those foolish enough to forward money "jews-harps" in return. Being unprepared for trial, they were each held in $1,000 bail to appear on Monday.

Officer HAMILTON, of the Sixth Precinct, was yesterday fined two days' imprisonment by the Police Commissioners for calling the Captain of the Precinct a liar, &c., and for desiring to fight with Sergt. SLOAT. The trouble grew out of the disposition of the force placed upon the track of the mysterious Eastern District assassin.

A committee appointed by the Directors of the City Railroad Company called upon the Corporation Counsel and the Mayor, yesterday, for the purpose of learning in detail the demands of the authorities upon the Company concerning the condition of the road, and the accomodation to be furnished to travelers. Hitherto the Brooklyn city railroads have been considered among the worst in the country.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in a two-story frame house, situated at No. 191 Java street, occupied as a studio by EMIL SLUTER, and before extinguished destroyed about $3,000 worth of paintings, and damaged the building to the extent of $1,000. No insurance. An adjoining house, occupied by HENRY BROOKE, was damaged to the extent of $500.

ANDREW DOYLE, liquor-dealer in South Brooklyn, who was convicted in the City Court on Thursday of committing an outrage upon a little girl, was sentenced yesterday by Judge McCUE to five years' imprisonment.

FREDERICK OGDEN, twenty-two years of age, residing at No. 383 Pacific-street, blew his brains out, yesterday morning, with a pistol. He had been insane for some time past. Coroner JONES held an inquest.

The residence of Mr. MICHAEL MURPHY, No. 260 DeKalb-avenue, was entered by thieves at a late hour on Thursday evening, and robbed of $360 worth of silver-ware.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council will report on Monday in favor of paying $3,215 to Judge GEO. THOMPSON, for legal services rendered to the old City of Williamsburg.

NEW-JERSEY.

GEORGE DISBROW, sexton of the Zion M. E. Church, on Academy-street, Newark, a colored man, was yesterday appointed a special policeman by Mayor RECORD. The appointment was made by request of the pastor of the church and several citizens, to enable the sexton to quell disturbances which often arise in the church, caused by loafers, who consider it high sport to disturb the services at a colored church.

The bill to revise and amend the charter of Elizabeth provides for the creation of a Department of Finance, the chief executive officer of which shall be a Controller, to be appointed by the Mayor elect, at a salary of $3,000 a year and one-fourth of one per cent. of all moneys collected by him. The Board of Finance shall consist of the Mayor, Controller, and three freeholders, the latter to be appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Union County. The Controller will be required to furnish bonds in the sum of $100,000. A receiver of taxes, who shall hold office for two years, to be appointed by the Mayor, is also provided for. His sole compensation shall be one per cent. on all the moneys collected by him.

NATHAN BERG and CHARLES HASS were yesterday sent to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of having killed BERNHARDT KRAFT, at Union Hill, on Monday night. The men were held on account of the verdict of the Coroner's jury implicating them in his death.

On Thursday afternoon, while LOUIS MOST was sitting with a friend near the fire-work factory at Greenville, MOST placed the muzzle of his rifle, with which he had been gunning, against his breast, and while swaying his feet to and fro one of them accidentally struck the trigger and the charge of buck-shot "went off," the contents entering his body and causing instant death. A verdict of accidental shooting was returned.

Instead of diminishing, the small-pox is rather increasing in Newark. Two new cases were reported to the Health Officers yesterday, and it is likely that there are many which are never reported to the authorities. Mr. WILLIAM F. JACOBUS, a hame manufacturer, living at No. 45 Howard-street, fell a victim to the disease, and was buried yesterday.

A ferry-boat which left the Long Dock, Jersey City, yesterday, was three hours and a half in making her slip, foot of Twenty-third-street, New-York. The ferry-boat which left Desbrosses-street, at six o'clock last evening, did not arrive at the Jersey City slip till 7¾. The immense masses of ice in the river caused the delay.

The ladies named in the bill now before the Legislature to incorporate the Home for Aged Women in Elizabeth, are among the *élite* of that city. The bill authorizes the incorporators to take and hold by gift, purchase or otherwise, real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding $500,000.

MAGDALENA POMPLANTER was before the Newark Police Court, yesterday, and entered a complaint against her husband, AUGUST, who turned her and her infant child out of doors at midnight. He was in a drunken fit.

The inquest over the body of Mr. LEMUEL BREWSTER, of Orange, who was killed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on Monday, is finished. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the Railroad Company.

The Adams express-car on the western train, Thursday night, was discovered to be on fire as it passed through Bergen cut. The train was stopped and the goods thrown out. The loss is between $4,000 and $5,000. The fire was caused by sparks falling under the door.

The curve on the Pavonia-avenue and West End Horse-car Railroad, at Jersey City, where so many accidents have lately occurred, is being straightened and re-graded.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WEST POINT, Feb. 10.—Prof. Hyacinthe R. Agnel, of the Military Academy, died here today quite suddenly.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The United States frigate *Congress* sails for Hayti today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The market for American Securities and stocks opened and continued quiet. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92@92¼
Consols for account	92	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	90¾	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¼	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	89¼	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	109	[illegible]
Erie Railroad Shares	18	[illegible]
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	28¼	[illegible]

[The closing quotations were not received last night.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95¼ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull, with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales; the sales of the week have been 59,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken by exporters and 3,000 by speculators. The stock in port is estimated at 450,000 bales, of which 276,000 are American. Receipts of the week have been 92,000 bales, of which 61,000 were American. The actual export of Cotton was 17,000 bales.

Sales of Cotton on ship named at Charleston or Savannah, 7¾d. for Middling.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—2½ P. M.—WHEAT—Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, at 10s. 8d.@10s. 11d.; Wheat receipts for three days, 55,000 quarters, of which 30,000 quarters are American. LARD has a declining tendency. BACON [illegible] Middles, 52s.

THE COTTON [illegible]—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Arrived—Bark [illegible], New-Orleans, Dec. 30, with 1,866 bales [illegible] from Mobile, between Dec. [illegible], with 1,538 bales; ship [illegible], Dec. 24, with 2,434 bales; ship [illegible] Mobile, between Dec. 19 and [illegible] *Success*, from New-Orleans, Dec. [illegible]; total, 12,451 bales.

Feb. 10.—Arrived [illegible] *Scioto*, from Mobile, between Dec. 16 and [illegible] 1,560 bales cotton; ship *Union*, from New-Orleans, Dec. 27, with 2,942 bales; ship *Northampton*, from Savannah, Jan. 9, with 2,498 bales; bark *Golden* [illegible], from Galveston, between Dec. 16 and 17, with [illegible] bales; bark *Daffdown*, from New-Orleans, [illegible], with 2,750 bales; bark *Lilia*, from Savannah, Jan. [illegible], with 1,453 bales; bark *Virginia Dare*, from Charleston, Jan. [illegible], 2,398 bales; bark *Chloris*, from New-York, Jan. 21, quantity unknown. Total, 17,306 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14c. FLOUR active for low grades, which are scarce; Super Winter, $5 60; Double Extra Winter, $5 85; Treble Extra, $6 10@$6 75. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 48. CORN steady; Mixed, 49c.@50c. OATS firm; No. 2 at 50c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at 80c. RYE advancing; sales at $1. WHISKY steady at 89c. TOBACCO steady; Common dark, new leaf, $5 50@$7; fair to good, [illegible]. BAGGING easier at 24c.@25c. HEMP dull and unchanged. PORK firm at $22. Bulk MEATS firm; Clear Sides at Warsaw, Ill., buyer till March 5, at 10c.; Clear Rib at Quincy, buyer March, 10¼c. BACON firm. LARD—Large sales of up country on spot and future delivery; 12¼c.@12½c. for prime Steam and Kettle. HOGS firmer, $7 25@$7 75. CATTLE [illegible]. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts continue to be liberal; 343 car-loads against 292 car-loads up to the same day last week. Business was entirely suspended with the exception of a few sales of local butchers. SHEEP quiet but steady; no Canada in market; sales were made of 180 head of Ohios, averaging 79 lbs. at $4 50@$6 62; 118 do., averaging 79 lbs. at [illegible]; 204 do., averaging 90 lbs. at $5. and 251 do. [illegible] head. HOGS—Receipt more liberal, but market steady and prices firmer; sales were made of [illegible], averaging 150 lbs. at $7 75; 40 do., averaging [illegible] lbs. at $7 75; 30 do., averaging 162 lbs. at $7 80; 130 do., averaging 150 lbs. at $7 85; 55 do., averaging 238 lbs. at $7 [illegible]; 263 do., averaging 161 to 222 lbs. at $8. Nothing done today worth mentioning; prices are nominally unchanged, excepting that new CORN on the track is held at 67c., the supply being light.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—COTTON firm with a fair demand; Middlings, 14¼c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; Red, $1 30@$1 33. CORN advancing, with a fair demand at 54c.@55c. RYE steady, with a moderate demand at $1@$1 05. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 48c.@50c. RYE quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK firm, with a fair demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $22 75. LARD in fair demand at full prices. Bulk MEATS—Holders firm, demand light; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON—Holders firm, demand light; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Large sales could not be made at these quotations. HOGS in good demand at full prices. WHISKY in fair demand at 87c. EXCHANGE par.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Spring Extras more active at $5 65@$6 75. WHEAT quiet; No. 2, $1 23¾ cash; $1 24¾ seller March. CORN quiet; 50½c. seller March; during the afternoon [illegible] 49¾c.@50c. for No. 2. OATS more active at 47c.; No. 2, 47c. RYE dull at 87c.@87½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 80c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 85c.@85½c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $22 50, cash; $22 75@$22 87½ seller March. LARD, 12½c.@12¾c., cash; 13¼c. seller March. Dressed HOGS dull at $8 60. Live HOGS dull and lower at $7 05@$7 60. CATTLE fairly active at $3 87½@$7. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 77 bales; gross, 431 bales; exports, coastwise, 330 bales; sales, 330 bales; stock, 13,380 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,152 bales; gross, 4,507 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,355 bales; sales of the week, 2,959 bales. FLOUR more active and feeling improved. WHEAT dull for low grades; others scarce and wanted; market in her unsettled; Choice White, $1 90@$2; Fair to Prime, $1 60@$1 85; Prime to Choice Red, $1 80@$1; Fair to Good, $1 50@$1 65; Common, $1 35@$1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 60. CORN—White Southern dull and lower at 86c.@87c.; Yellow firm, active at 81c. OATS dull at 60c. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. WHISKY—Improved feeling at 93½c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull; sales 2 car-loads at 82c. OATS quiet at 57½c. for Western. BARLEY dull; sales 3,000 bushels up-lake Canada at $1. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuff, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33, ₽ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 51c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ₽ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—TOBACCO—Sales, 283 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 20@$6 25; low to medium Leaf, $6 50@$8. BAGGING inactive and nominal. COTTON steady; Middling, 13¾c.@13¾. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. GRAIN firmer, but supply light. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $22 75. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Bulk MEATS—shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tcs., 13¼c.; in kegs, 14c. WHISKY firmer at 87c.@88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—COTTON slightly firmer; Middling Upland, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; do. Orleans, 15¾. FLOUR—Steady demand, but unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 57@$1 60 for Indiana, $1 45@$1 48 for Pennsylvania; White, $1 80. RYE steady at $1. CORN in limited request; Yellow at 78c.; Mixed Western at 76c.@77c. OATS firm at 60c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $23@$23 50. LARD, 13½c.@13¾c. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 25c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—COTTON steady; Middlings, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 15,165 bales; gross, 15,376 bales; sales, 9,300 bales; stock, 225,904 bales; net receipts of the week, 55,305 bales; gross, 63,480 bales; exports to Great Britain, 19,550 bales; to Bremen, 3,942 bales; to Barcelona, 2,118 bales; to Antwerp, 3,942 bales; to Hamburg, 1,393 bales; to Baltic ports, 1,613 bales; to Vera Cruz, 513 bales; coastwise, 3,838 bales; sales of the week, 48,000 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—FLOUR steady; Double Extra Spring, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 25¼c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 23¼. OATS dull and nominal. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 54c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY firm and scarce; Fall No. 2, 80c. HOGS weak at $6 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—COTTON steady at 14¼c.@14½c. Receipts, 2,770 bales; shipments, 2,905 bales. Receipts of the week, 18,980 bales; shipments of the week, 16,230 bales. FLOUR firm and scarce. OATS and CORN scarce. LARD unchanged. PORK dull and nominal. BACON dull and nominal. Bulk MEATS, 9¾c. for Shoulders; 10¾c.@12c. for Sides.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10.—COTTON quiet, offerings light; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,556 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,962 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 86,727 bales; net receipts of the week, 27,007 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,311 bales; to the Continent, 3,782 bales; coastwise, 12,488 bales; sales of the week, 9,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 1,216 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,081 bales; coastwise, 514 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 37,294 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,190 bales; gross, 10,186 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,100 bales; to the Continent, 4,507 bales; coastwise, 2,329 bales; sales of the week, 6,500 bales.

TOLEDO, Feb. 10.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 38½; No. 2, $1 34. CORN advancing, with a fair demand; High Mixed, 58c.; Low Mixed, 56½c. OATS—Full prices asked; no demand. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—WHEAT, nothing done. RYE quiet and firmly held. CORN without important change, with a moderate demand; sales 1 car-load Western Mixed at 86c., and 1 car-load round Yellow at 85c. OATS very quiet; sales 1 car rejected at 64c. BARLEY steady; sales 2,700 bushels Canada West at $1 10.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,384 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3 bales; coastwise, 2,082 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 80,200 bales; net receipts of the week, 13,782 bales; exports of the week, to Great Britain, 8,590 bales; coastwise, 4,618 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,454 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,287 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,947 bales; net receipts of the week, 11,989 bales; exports to Great Britain, 891 bales; coastwise, 11,805 bales; sales of the week, 1,200 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 10.—COTTON quiet, steady; good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 1,186 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,307 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 81,744 bales; net receipts of the week, 8,889 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,898 bales; to the Continent, 1,201 bales; sales of the week, 7,000 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; net receipts, 440 bales; gross, 1,300 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 8,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,264 bales; gross, 4,507 bales; sales of the week, 2,100 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 154 bales; exports, coastwise, 605 bales; stock, 2,536 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,451 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,219; sales of the week, 30 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 50@$1 51; No. 1 at $1 42. OATS steady at 51c. CORN 62c. HOGS $8.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—PETROLEUM quiet at $2 25@$2 40 for Crude; $6 25 for Refined.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 10.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 410 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 10.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 240 bales.

[Advertisement.]

EDUCATION WOULD STAND HIGHER IF TEACHERS understood PHRENOLOGY. A PHRENOLOGICAL Examination at No. 389 Broadway will aid them.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Caledonia	Feb. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Tripoli	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Feb. 11	New-York	Bremen.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 7½ A. M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9¼ A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 10—*In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.*—Major Johnston, Mr. Bishop and wife, Mr. Duke and wife, Master Duke, J. McCombe, Mr. Wysong, Miss Rhodes, Miss Hyland, Mr. Henderson, R. Keith, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Mortimer, C. Topham, M. Lambert, Rev. J. Andrica, Mme. Punchon, Miss Punchon, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Lemann, W. S. Young, Mr. Nettre, A. Henderson, B. Bayley, F. Shaw, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. Carrich, Mr. Irwin, L. Gledhill, Mr. Ellbeck, Mr. Mainwaring, A. Stein, Mr. Hilton and wife, Mr. Perkins, H. Muller, G. Macdora, W. Cochrane, Mr. Aylward, Mr. Pearson, L. Christ, J. Campbell, J. H. Lane, J. C. Thomas, J. Richman, A. Mayer, Mr. Dana, J. Alexander and wife, F. Meissner, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Simon, Mr. Herff, R. Davies, Mr. Chapman and wife, Mr. Gilbert and wife, T. O'Leary, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cooper, Mr. E. C. Howe, Mr. Halliday.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—A. Vega, R. Revira, Mrs. E. Blanc Jossie, J. Montes Nova, Louis M. Jossie, Mary Moon, Eliza Kane. Passengers from Nassau—Mrs. P. Conway, J. C. Haeman, P. Corvison, G. de la Farre, Joel A. Fithian, Col. A. Lansing.

In steam-ship James Adger, from Charleston.—Gen. W. D. Lewis, W. H. Donaldson, T. J. Snow and wife, Rev. R. P. Peast, Master C. Williams, Capt. T. F. Brown, D. S. Kendell, J. B. Denison, A. H. Lester, Francis Harral, F. Flowers and wife, A. V. Nelson, wife and son, J. M. Warnock, Capt. John Kelso, W. D. Murray, Jr., H. S. Hancock, J. Heina, E. Thomas, Pat. Richards, Rob't Hynes, and 5 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:00 | Sun sets......5:30 | Moon rises..12:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:13 | Gov. Island..1:03 | Hell Gate...2:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; El Cid, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Ontario, Delano, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; James Foster, Jr., Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Storm King, (Br.,) Wellerson, Mobile, Logan & Preston.

Barks Eleanor, (Br.,) Preba, Falmouth, for orders, Arkell & Tufts; Seraphine, (Br.,) McKay, Cork, for orders, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Brunswick, Pitts, Cadiz, Stevens & Soule; San Sebastian, (Span.,) ——, San Sebastian, Latasa & Co.; Lyman Cann, (Br.,) Baker, Trieste, Boyd & Hincken; Cornucopia, (Br.,) Storm, Kingston, Ja., George F. Bulley & Co.; George Kingman, Hammond, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Cora E. McNeil, Crowell, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Toni, (Br.,) Rastake, Cork, for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bookman; T. H. Armstrong, Bowers, Galveston, N. H. Brigham & Co.

Brigs Marie & Sophie, (N. G.,) Tischbim, Maracaibo, E. Pavenstedt & Co.; Mary E. Comery, Comery, Matanzas, Yates & Porterfield; Excelsior, (Br.,) Meyer, Bermuda, D. McColl; Angostura, (Br.,) Perkins, Cuidad Bolivar, J. Morrill & Co.

Schrs. Speculator, (Br.,) Cassidy, San Blas, via Porto Bello, Miller & Houghton; Frank Treat, Barker, Kingston, Ja., E. J. Wenberg; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; S. R. Wheeler, Floyd, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Rebecca J. Warren, Pickering, Baltimore, William Chalmers; Fish Hawk, McLean, Portland; Israel Snow, Pease, Port-au-Platt, B. J. Wenberg; Lizzie A. Watson, Watson, Cardenas, John Boyd & Co.; Ella G. McLean, Cook, St. Johns, N. B., Heney & Parker; Henry Middleton, Brower, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; William Hunter, Harksen, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Para, Sprague, Baltimore; Nellie, Ashford, Calais.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Jan. 29 with mdse. and 200 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had light variable winds first part of the passage; from Feb. 4 until the 8th, encountered terrible snow-storms from S. W. to N. W., since then have had moderate westerly winds; Feb. 8, at 11 P. M., exchanged signals with a Cunard steam-ship, bound W.; 9th, at 6 P. M., passed an unknown steam-ship, bound W.

Steam-ship Iowa, (Br.,) Gvenstone, Glasgow, Jan. 12, and Moville 18, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Henderson Bros.; has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Liverpool Jan. 28, and Queenstown, with mdse. and 148 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Mary Sandford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Feb. 4, and Nassau 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Ship Pride of the Ocean, (Br.,) Wilson, London and Newport 42 ds., with mdse. to Thomas, Dunham's Nephew & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather and light easterly winds up to Bermuda; since, westerly and northerly winds; has been 7 ds. N. of the Gulf Stream, with strong N. and N. W. winds; Feb. 1, lat. 34 25, lon. 68, exchanged signals with ship Louisa Warren, from Savannah, for Liverpool, 6 ds. out; at the same time fell in with schr. Catherine John, of St. John, N. B., water-logged and abandoned.

Ship Olaf, (Norw.,) Andersen, Liverpool 60 ds. with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bookmann. Came the Southern passage and had fine weather up to Hatteras, and been 5 ds. from thence with N. E. gales.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Martinique 15 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. and E. winds; Feb. 5, lat. 29, lon. 74 30, exchanged signals with a bark showing Yates & Porterfield's signal, steering N.; no date, lat. 30 30, lon. 71 30, passed schr. Clara J. Staples, steering N.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Treat, Montevideo 59 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Crossed the equator Jan. 12, in lon. 33; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales, during which lost and split sails; Jan. 21, lat. 28 S, lon. 30 40, spoke ship Pactolus, from San Francisco for Liverpool; sailed in co. with ship Orion, from Callao for New-York.

Bark Abbie Thomas, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Newport, England, 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Hatteras, and been 10 ds. from thence with strong northerly winds; Jan. 1, lat. 36, lon. 19 20, spoke bark Volta, from London, for Swan River, Australia; 18th, lat. 25, lon. 49 40, spoke brig Two Brothers, from Gibraltar, for New-York, 35 ds. out.

Bark Thomas Pope, Alexander, Grand Canary via Teneriffe 29 ds., with almonds, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Had fine weather up to Hatteras. Since then had strong N. gales. Left in port bark C. S. Rogers, of Bath, for Matanzas in 4 ds.; brig Kelvie, for New-York in 6 ds.; schr. Joan White, for Boston. Jan. 4, whaling barks William & Henry and Commodore Morris sailed on a cruise.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre, Martinique 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left in port brigs Virginia and Monte Christi, hence, disch'g.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix, via Turks Island, 14 ds., with salt to P. Hanford.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Laguayra, via Curacoa, 16 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Poulles & Co. Left no vessels; the schr. Martha & Mary old. the day previous for Aruba to load for New-York.

Brig Sarah A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Tooker, Port-au-Prince, via Inagua, 13 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Cartwright & Harrison. Left at Inagua brig M. Roberts, from Cape Hayti, for Boston, put in for medical assistance, the Captain being sick; Feb. 3, lat. 30 25, lon. 72 31, spoke brig Nellie Husted, from Messina, for Boston, short of provisions, and supplied them.

Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Messina Nov. 23, Gibraltar Dec. 23, with fruit to W. Worthington, of Boston—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 5, 6 and 7, in lat. 40, lon. 72, had a gale from N. W. with snow; vessel badly iced and most of the crew were frost-bitten. Was bound to Boston—put into this port on account of head winds.

Brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., (of Mystic,) Burrows, Galveston Jan. 9, with beef, hides, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Is anchored outside the bar.

Brig Benzador, (Span.,) Bartera, Nuevitas 12 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Brig Habets Ankor, (Nor.,) Hesrumn, Hartlepool 76 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bookman. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Brig Carolina, (Port.,) Goncalves, Oporto 57 ds., with salt and cork to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Elma M. Wright, (of Wellfleet,) Smith, New-Orleans Jan. 20, with sugar to E. Crowell & Co. Put into Delaware Breakwater Feb. 2, with loss of foremast, head, maintopmast and sails.

Schr. Fanny Elder, (of Bangor,) Smith, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., Jan. 18, with logwood and pimento to Wetzler & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Conservative, Sterling, Dry Harbor, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Royal Arch, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Cassidy, Barbadoes, via Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to E. Danscomb—vessel to master. Left no vessels; had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Walton, Boyd, Alexandria 18 ds., with grain to Wetmore, Rogers & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Garrison, Smith, Alexandria 18 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. Daniel Dickerson, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza B. Coffin, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Caibarien 19 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Sailed in co. with schr. Sophia Wilson, for Boston; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Tabitha, Henderson, Norfolk.

Schr. A. M. Eldridge, Brown, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. L. W. Wheeler, Lewis, Alexandria for Boston.

Schr. P. A. Saunders, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Lucia Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 1, with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. John Stockham, Price, Portland, 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. While passing through Hell Gate ran ashore on Brown's Reef.

Schr. Eliza J. Staples, Coffin, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to Harvey Barnes—vessel to F. Talbot.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, W., clear.

Below.

Bark Joshua Loring, (of Boston,) Bertah, from Kingston, Jam. Is anchored on the Bar. Also, one ship, unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig Massagadavic, from Liverpool; schr. A. D. Henderson, from New-Orleans; steamers McClellan, Baltimore; Glaucus, New-York; brig J. A. Devereaux, New-Orleans.

Below—Bark Olivia Davis, from Rosa Rio; brig Ida C., from Port-au-Prince; brig Antilles, from Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Arr. schrs. J. L. Burns, from New-York; W. H. Steele, from Jamaica. Sld. barks Bachelors, for Amsterdam; Howard, for Gottenburg; Carmel, for Cork, and schr. J. W. Allen, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—Arr. schrs. Young Teaser and David Faust, from Wood's Hole; ship Alexandria, from New-York; steam-ship Leo, from New-York; schr. L. A. Edwards, from New-York.

Cld. schr. John Lenthall, for Stamford, Conn.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.—Sld. bark Amoyo, from Norfolk, for Liverpool, and brig Eliza Sherris, for Rio de Janeiro, from Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The lights at Cuxhaven and on Neuwerk Island, opposite that port, have been restored, and the pilot-boats have resumed and will continue running during the armistice.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BEG TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS THAT,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER,

THEY WILL

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DR. S. N. MARSH,

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Orthopedical instruments made to order and scientifically applied by Dr. MARSH. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Pile Instruments, Ladies' Gents' and Children's Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c.

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Spoons and Fancy Articles, for

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We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

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Both Principal and Interest are payable in American Gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York City—the Principal at the end of thirty years, and the Interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, 1st of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.

The Bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land—agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres—consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the rich portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the first mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the proceeds of land sales are used in purchasing and canceling the bonds of the Company, if they can be bought before maturity at not more than ten per cent. premium; otherwise, the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States bonds or real-estate mortgages, for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, beside the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.

Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States; but, as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of developing a continent, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payment be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent. ... these years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30s, selling at par in currency, yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, absolutely for thirty years, free from United States tax. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year, in gold, only $62. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year, in gold, $80 30. Here is a difference in annual income of nearly one-third, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent., in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.

Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading of this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime, orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring; and, thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.

These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.

The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these for others, payable principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.

Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds, at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 114 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; corner of Nassau and Wall sts., New-York; No. 452 15th-st., Washington, D. C., by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT

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NO. 761 BROADWAY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS; ALSO, FINE IRON WORK FOR INTERIOR FINISH OF BUILDINGS.

"I GO WITH MY ENGINE."—FOR A portrait of the gallant Simmons, taken from the only photograph in existence, see the next number of the SUNDAY COURIER.